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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

BY SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.,

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COMPLIMENTARY

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No. 2 G.-4 W., dated Camp Khajoori, 27th December 1881.

From—SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India,

To—C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1880-81, with Appendices A to J.

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR 1880-81.

CHAPTER I.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE office of Agent to the Governor-General, for almost the whole year under review, was held by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., who made over charge to me on the 10th February 1881 at Bombay. General Daly was first appointed Agent in March 1869, having, for many years previously, as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and as Political Agent, been in a position to acquire the most intimate knowledge of the States, Princes, and peoples of this part of India. Succeeding an officer thus specially informed and experienced, and the whole of my service having been spent in a distant part of India, it will not be expected by the Government that, on this occasion, I should comment at any length on the reports of political officers for the period during which General Daly held charge, and for the work of which he was responsible. Owing to various delaying causes and changes in the several Agencies, this report is submitted late; and consequently much has been done since I took over charge to the present time, which requires special notice. But the next annual report will more properly contain this record. Although the camping season was almost over when I arrived at Indore, I was still able before the hot weather to visit the Gwalior, Bhopal, Rutlam, Dewas, Rewah, and Jaora States, and to become acquainted with the chiefs, officials, and political officers. Before the close of the year I hope to have visited every State of any importance in Central India.

2. The Central India Agency has sustained a great loss in the death of Colonel J. W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Resident at Gwalior, after an illness of some months. Colonel Osborne rendered gallant and distinguished service during the mutiny, and from 1856 to 1881 was employed in political duties at Rewah, Bhopal, and Gwalior. Another irreparable loss is by the death, after a short illness, of the accomplished Principal of the Residency College, Indore, Mr. George Aberigh-Mackay. Nor can mention be omitted of the removal on promotion of Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, who was Political Assistant in Bundelkhand from 1859 to 1864, and from the latter year to 1881 Political Agent in charge of that important tract of country. It has been chiefly due to his ability and personal influence that Bundelkhand, with its intermingled States and conflicting interests, has generally shown the results of good administration, while the obnoxious system of transit duties, which in Malwa exists in full force, has been altogether abandoned.

3. The local military *corps*—the Central India Horse—was employed on active service during the year 1880. A wing of each regiment of the Central India Horse was employed from February till August on the line of communications between Peshawur and Jalalabad, then joining Sir F. Roberts' force and marching to Kandahar, where they were engaged in the battle of Mazra on the 1st September. The regiment was absent about a year, and won the highest praise for its smartness, discipline, and general efficiency.

The Bhopal Battalion.—This regiment during the operations on the Khyber line proved itself equal in every respect to the regular regiments of the line. It has been urged with some force that being no longer a purely local corps in enlistment and service, and the same tests of efficiency being required of it as of regiments of the line, it should receive a larger staff of English officers. But the Agent to the Governor-General cannot but think that the Bhopal Battalion will compare favorably with any native regiment with a full complement of British officers; and he is disposed to agree with those who hold that the quality of the native officers, who are the real strength of the regiment, increases proportionally to the decrease in the number of English officers.

4. The census was taken throughout Central India on the 17th February 1881 with some detail, but with no pretence to the elaboration which was possible in British territory. The census operations were regarded with some suspicion and dislike by chiefs and people, but the objection of the former has been put aside by explanation of the intentions of the Government, and by taking over the cost of compilation and tabulation. The chiefs have borne what may be considered as half the expenses of the census in the original enumeration. Too much credit should not be attached to the census returns of Central India. They show, approximately, the population, but are notoriously inaccurate, and will also be so in future years, unless the organization of the enumerating work is taken in hand by the Government, which will probably be impossible. The rulers of the several States take no interest in the work, and are often secretly opposed to it; the precision and

regularity of our proceedings are unknown, and enumeration is made in the most haphazard manner; that being spread over days or weeks, which should have been commenced and completed on one fixed day. The results for Gwalior territory are perhaps in this particular the least trustworthy, as they have been most delayed; but nowhere are the returns to be depended on as accurate.

The suspicion of the people at the census operations was increased and stimulated by interested persons, who hoped to excite the more ignorant to excesses, by which they might themselves profit. This was especially the case in the Bhil country, where Afghan immigrants and settlers, believing that the British arms had met serious reverses, endeavoured to excite the ignorant inhabitants of Dhar, Ali Rajpur, and their neighbourhood. Owing to special circumstances, and the occurrence of inauspicious omens, the Bhils did not join the Afghans who commenced their campaign with much spirit and committed two dacoities on a large scale. The personal escort of the Agent to the Governor-General—of Central India Horse—was, however, at once sent against the marauders, with a detachment of the Malwa Bhil Corps: the chiefs gave generally the help demanded of them, and the gang was hunted down and dispersed, some 15 being captured and tried at Indore in the Agent to the Governor-General's Court, where the leader was sentenced to death and his followers to transportation for life. The effect of these severe punishments has been good, and no further dacoities of importance have occurred in the Bhil country.

CHAPTER II.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS, GWALIOR AGENCY.

The report for 1880-81 contains little of special interest or requiring comment.

The health of Maharaja Sindia was indifferent during a great part of the year, and during the cold weather months it was necessary to send Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon of Indore, for his treatment. He has latterly recovered his health. The loyal spirit which His Highness had shown in his offers to send a contingent to Afghanistan and to garrison the stations of the Central India Horse during their absence, was further displayed in the rejoicings which he commanded on the successes of Her Majesty's troops in Kabul and Kandahar.

2. The restoration and preservation of the ancient Jain or Buddhist temples and statues in the Gwalior Fortress were commenced last year, and have been continued to the present time, under the supervision of Major Keith, with good results. There are, in Central India, many remains of great historical and archaeological interest little known to savants or travellers, and it is to be hoped that the Government may be able to continue to employ for their illustration and preservation the services of some competent officer. Something has been done of late years for the preservation of ancient monuments; but the effects of years of neglect and ill-usage cannot easily be repaired, and a liberal expenditure of both time and money is needed.

3. *Indore Administration Report.*—On this report, furnished by the Indore Durbar for the Fasli year 1290, no remarks are necessary; and any comment that I have to make on the administration of the Indore State, its financial policy, and the condition of its people, all matters of great interest, will be best reserved till the next report is due.

4. *Bhopal.*—The charge of this Agency was held by Major W. F. Prideaux until the 29th November 1880, and then to the close of the year 1880-81 by Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, who has since been transferred to a higher appointment in Rajputana. His duties at Bhopal were discharged with judgment, and he was popular with Her Highness the Begum and her officials: while this Agency could confidently rely on his discretion.

The relations of Her Highness with the British Government have remained as cordial as before, and she has shown great liberality and enlightenment in advancing funds, without any guarantee, for the construction of a line of railway—broad gauge—between Hoshungabad and Bhopal, uniting her capital with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Her Highness the Begum gives 35 lakhs of rupees for this work,

and her grandmother, the Kudsia Begum, who is celebrated throughout India for her munificence and her charities, 15 lakhs. The works, entrusted to Messrs. Glover and Co., were begun during the year, and energetically prosecuted. Besides this important work, Her Highness has given one lakh, payable in three annual instalments, for the Ashta and Sonkach road between the cantonment of Sehore and Indore.

The Chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh agreed to construct a road to Bhopal from their capitals at the cost of a lakh of rupees each, but this work was not commenced in the year under report.

5. *Western Malwa Agency.*—The charge of this Agency belongs to Colonel C. Martin, C.B., who was, however, in Afghanistan during a great part of the year in command of the Central India Horse, rejoining at Agar on the 6th October 1880; during his absence Colonel Hall, of the Central India Horse, officiated for him.

The most noticeable events of the year have been the re-assessment of the Malwa districts of His Highness Sindia, which brought in some 40 lakhs a year, and the income of which has been raised $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which is probably not an excessive demand. The re-survey of the country has been commenced, and is still in progress under Sir Michele Filose.

The Rutlam and Jaora States, the most important of those in direct connection with this Agency, were well administered, and the smaller States call for no remarks.

6. *Bhopawar Bhil Agency.*—Colonel Kincaid was in charge of this Agency during the latter part of the year, and Colonel Lester during the early months.

The only State of any importance is Dhar, which was well administered by its enlightened and loyal chief. In the smaller States there was a good deal that was unsatisfactory, but their chief political importance arises from the large admixture of Bhil population always excitable and suspicious, and demanding a careful watch on the part of the political officer.

7. The Chief of Ali Rajpur has died since the close of the year under review, leaving no heir. His and the Jhabua State were those most mismanaged, and the efforts made to retrieve the state of affairs will be hereafter reported. Action has been and is being taken to diminish the number of Pathan and other Wilayati employés in the districts of this and the Western Malwa Agency, to which reference has been made in Colonel Kincaid's report.

8. *Manpur Deputy Bhil Agency.*—Pandit Sarup Narain, C.I.E., was in political charge of this Agency throughout the year. The management appears to have been efficient, and there are few matters requiring notice.

The first is the death of Rana Jaswant Singh, Chief of Barwani, the most important State under this Agency. He was succeeded by his brother Rana Indar Jit Singh.

Résaldar Hamir Singh, the Bhumia of Jamnia, a Bhil estate, was placed in charge of his affairs on the 7th February 1881. He is a promising young man, who has been educated at the Indore Residency College. The estate had been under British management for 15 years, with excellent results. Large debts have been paid off, the revenue has doubled, and a considerable balance is in the hands of the chief.

9. *Goon Agency*.—The charge of this Agency was held for the greater part of the year by Captain Vincent of the Central India Horse, Lieutenant-Colonel Buller having been absent in Afghanistan with his regiment, and only rejoining on 3rd March 1881.

The exceedingly clear and full report of Colonel Buller gives an interesting account of the history of chiefs and condition of the Agency.

10. *Bundelkhand*.—Dr. Stratton, Political Agent, was in charge of the Agency throughout the year, leaving Nowgong on the 6th April 1881. To his successor Captain C. B. Cooke has fallen the duty of writing the political report of the year; and, seeing that the work of this Agency is more complicated and obscure, owing to the numerous intermingled States, than that of any other Agency in Central India, the result is eminently creditable to his industry and ability.

During the year 1880-81, which was one of a series of pressure and drought in Bundelkhand, no events of any great importance call for notice. No ruling chiefs died.

The States under management are—Charkhari, temporarily separated from Bundelkhand, under the superintendency of an English officer; Chhatarpur, Baoni, Sarila, Lughasi, and Jigni.

11. The administration of Chhatarpur has been economical and successful; that of Baoni less so, owing to bad harvest, which prevented the collection of the revenue, and necessitated raising loans to carry on the ordinary business, the State is now recovering, with the low prices now prevailing. The management of the other States calls for no special remark. Since the close of the year the estate of Jigni has been made over to the chief on his attaining his majority.

12. The report of the Charkhari State is separately submitted by Major F. H. Maitland, the Superintendent. Maharaja Mulkan Singh was acknowledged by the British Government last year, on the adoption of the widow of the late Maharaja who had died without any male heir. He is nine years of age, of considerable intelligence, and his education is being carefully conducted; while the financial condition of the State is becoming satisfactory under the Superintendent's direction.

13. *Baghelkhand*.—The political report of this Agency for the year is submitted by Captain D. Barr, Political Agent, who, however, only joined after its close. Colonel Berkeley held charge until the end of April 1881, and then left on medical certificate for England, but there was nothing in the state of his health or the suddenness of his departure to justify the omission to leave full and clear notes regarding the administration of the Agency during the year. His successor was thus placed in a most difficult position with regard to the annual report.

14. The small States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, and Sitpura give but little work to the Baghelkhand Agency, and the superintendency of the Rewah State is the principal duty of the Political Agent. The Maharaja, aged four years, was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 8th October 1880 with considerable pomp. Considerable changes have been made in the administration of Rewah during the present year in the direction of efficiency

and allowing the great chiefs and officials a share in the administration. These will be detailed in the next report. No State in India is more backward than Rewah; and scarcely any one is susceptible of more improvement. The recent census shows the population to be 12,98,867, while the revenue is little more than ten lakhs. This, by good administration, through a long minority, may be doubled, without pressing on the people.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

The following Acts were, with certain modifications, extended to the Central India Agency during the year :—

Act V of 1861, to the lands comprising the Sindia State Railway within the limits of the Gwalior State.

Act IV of 1879 and Act IX of 1872, to the same area, as also to the lands within Central India of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

Act III of 1880, to the cantonments of Mhow, Nowgong, Neemuch, Sipri, and Sutna.

By Foreign Department Notification No. 64 I.J., dated 28th May 1880 :—

- (1) The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the district within the portions of the land forming the Sindia State Railway which lie within the territories of the Gwalior State.
- (2) The Political Agent at Gwalior and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India were, respectively, vested with the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Cantonment Magistrate within the aforesaid portions of land.
- (3) And the Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police, for the time being, was vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the aforesaid portions of land, in subordination to the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar.

By Foreign Department Notification No. 91 I.J., dated 24th June 1880 :—

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India was declared to be the Local Government for the purposes of Act IV of 1879 (the Indian Railway Act).

SECTION I.—

Court of					Number		
					Pending at close of 1879-80.	Filed during 1890-91.	Total.
Political Agent, Gwalior	...	...	...	...	1	1	
„ „ Bhopal	...	...	...	48	381	429	
„ „ Bundelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Baghelkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Western Malwa	...	...	...	3	32	35	
„ „ Bhōpawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Bhil Agent, Manpur	...	...	...	17	82	99	
Political Assistant, Goona	...	...	...	3	50	53	
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore...	...	...	...	116	180	296	
Total					187	726	913
Civil Judges Court, Mhow	...	...	...	3	28	31	
Small Cause Court, Mhow	...	...	...	35	885	920	
Civil Judges Court, Morar	...	...	...	1	18	19	
Small Cause Court, Morar	...	...	...	6	138	144	
Civil Judges Court, Neemuch	...	...	...	4	9	13	
Small Cause Court, Neemuch	...	...	...	12	263	275	
Civil Judges Court, Nowgong	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Small Cause Court, Nowgong	...	...	...	3	86	89	
Total					65	1,428	1,493
Grand Total					252	2,154	2,406

Civil Justice.

of suits disposed of during 1880-81.

Disposed of during 1880-81.	Pending at close of 1880-81.	Valuc.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.	Average value of suits.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	...	100 0 0	9 6 0	4	100 0 0
373	56	66,853 11 5	12 0 3	2·6	179 3 8

24	11	990 12 3	3 3 3	4·8	41 4 6

84	15	1,816 3 9	1 14 0	1·20	21 9 11
48	5	2,564 11 0	1 9 4	15·6	53 6 8
195	101	18,776 11 11	4 15 11	2 days.	96 4 7
725	188	91,102 2 4	7 15 5	3·21	125 10 6
25	6	26,547 12 3	77 8 5	1·04	1,061 14 6
875	45	48,862 10 11	5 9 8	·17028	55 11 5
10	9	13,579 5 3	93 6 7	1 day.	1,357 14 11
125	19	6,902 11 3	10 12 10	·51	55 3 6
7	6	4,969 0 9	38 6 10	19·4	709 13 9
243	32	9,963 2 7	4 4 5	·56	41 0 0
1	1	577 2 7	42 2 0	84	577 2 7
86	3	2,859 0 11	4 12 3	1·89	33 3 11
1,372	121	1,13,860 14 6	7 5 11	·55	82 15 9
2,097	309	2,04,963 0 10	7 9 3	1·47	97 11 9

2. The statement exhibiting the amount of civil-judicial work transacted during the year shows a continuance of the decrease in the amount and value of the suits decided which was noticeable for 1879-80 as compared with the previous year.

The figures for the three years of decided cases are given as under :—

				Civil Suits.
1878-79	...	...	...	... 3,092
1879-80	...	...	...	... 2,503
1880-81	...	...	...	... 2,097

The causes which have operated to produce this steady diminution in the number of civil suits will be enquired into, the information available is not sufficient to justify the expression of any certain opinion at present.

Civil-judicial work in Central India may, excepting in the Courts of the Political Agent, Bhopal, and the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, be characterized as exceedingly light. The civil-judicial work of the Political Agent, Bhopal, relates almost wholly to the Sehore bazaar; but the majority of cases shown as decided by him are in reality disposed of by the Superintendent of the Bazaar.

The figures for Mhow would seem to show that the residents of that cantonment are more litigious than those of Neemuch and Morar. The Mhow bazaar is, however, a very large one, containing over 25,000 inhabitants. The fact that there was twice as much litigation at Neemuch than at Morar is not readily explainable, for as a military station the latter is considerably larger.

The inequalities exhibited as regards the average duration of cases would appear to justify the belief that the system whereby the calculation is made differs at various places; for instance at Goona and Neemuch the average duration of civil suits is returned at 15.6 and 19.4 days, respectively; whereas for Manpur, Mbow, and Morar the figures 1.20, 1.04, and 1 day are shown for the same class of cases. The average duration of all suits in Cantonment Courts given as .55 of a day is obviously incorrect. A circular has recently issued prescribing a method for calculating the average duration of suits which will doubtless secure correctness and uniformity.

The average value of suits is high as compared with other parts of India. The cost of the conduct of suits has increased in both classes of Courts from Rs. 6-6-5 to Rs. 7-9-3, but in the absence of more complete information it is not possible to offer any effective criticism either on this point, or in regard to the average value of suits.

3. *Registration.*—The following return shows the registration work during the year 1880-81 :—

Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
No. of registration.	Fees.	No. of registration.	Fees.	No. of registration.	Fees.	No. of registration.	Fees.	No. of registration.	Fees.
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.				Rs. a.
Mhow ...	72 118 8	3 15 0	61 35 0	...	...	136 168 8			
Morar ...	35 87 12	1 1 0	9 20 12	...	...	45 109 8			
Neemuch ...	25 53 4	...	...	24 30 0	1 5	50 88 4			
Nowgong ...	13 8 0	...	...	19 25 0	...	32 33 0			
Total ...	145 267 8	4 16	113 110 12	1 5	263 399 4				

There has again been a decrease in the number of instruments brought for registration.

SECTION II.—

Courts of		Pending at close of 1879-80.		Instituted during 1880-81.		Total.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
		Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Political Agent, Gwallior ...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal ...	...	...	...	322	220	322	220	...	...	18	16	78	56	218	143
Political Agent, Bundelkhand ...	...	5	2	122	67	127	69	...	...	23	23	65	16	31	22
Political Agent, Baghelkhand ...	...	3	1	19	8	22	9	...	...	...	...	13	4	8	4
Political Agent, Western Malwa ...	...	1	1	31	17	32	18	1	...	2	2	11	3	16	11
Political Agent, Bhopawar ...	...	...	...	16	12	16	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	9
Deputy Bhil Agent...	...	3	3	169	109	172	112	...	...	...	...	18	14	153	97
Political Assistant, Goona ...	...	41	16	79	33	120	49	...	...	1	1	27	12	55	23
Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Indore ...	...	9	9	122	100	131	109	...	...	...	...	16	10	113	97
Total ...	...	62	32	882	569	944	600	1	...	49	47	232	110	605	406
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow ...	...	10	4	268	165	278	169	...	...	4	4	84	43	190	122
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar ...	...	...	...	2,335	907	2,335	907	...	...	...	...	25	16	2,310	691
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch ...	...	...	...	108	65	108	65	...	...	...	...	12	6	86	59
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong ...	...	...	...	178	110	178	110	1	...	...	...	56	23	119	86
Total ...	...	10	4	2,889	1,247	2,899	1,251	1	...	4	4	177	88	2,715	1,158
Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police ...	...	...	...	75	61	75	61	...	...	...	...	9	6	61	56
Total ...	...	...	...	75	61	75	61	...	...	...	...	9	6	61	56
Grand Total ...	...	72	36	3,816	1,879	3,918	1,915	2	...	53	51	418	213	3,384	1,620

Criminal Justice.

Pending at close of 1880-81.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.
Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	5	322	220	4	3	3	3	1	1	109	66	101	70	218	143	3'42
3	3	127	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	17	12	31	22	8'89
1	1	22	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	3	8	4	8'25
2	2	32	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	9	7	16	11	32'87
3	1	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	11	9	1'83
1	1	172	112	1	1	...	...	...	...	137	84	15	12	153	97	2'51
37	13	120	49	1	1	...	...	...	...	46	16	8	6	55	23	9'
2	2	131	109	6	3	3	3	...	...	44	44	60	47	113	97	16'15
57	28	944	600	13	8	6	6	2	2	356	224	228	166	605	406	7'66
...	...	278	169	10	8	...	...	...	...	34	23	146	91	190	122	1'01
...	...	2,335	907	12	9	...	...	...	...	2,156	750	142	132	2,310	891	2'29
...	...	108	65	4	3	...	...	...	...	55	25	37	31	96	59	2'7
2	1	178	110	1	1	...	...	...	...	88	58	30	27	119	86	2'97
2	1	2,899	1,251	27	21	...	...	...	...	2,333	856	355	281	2,715	1,158	6'8
2	2	75	64	19	17	...	...	...	...	26	23	19	16	64	56	...
2	2	75	64	19	17	...	...	...	...	26	23	19	16	64	56	1'53
61	31	3,919	1,915	59	46	6	6	2	2	2,715	1,103	602	403	3,384	1,620	2. 46

SECTION II.—

Nature of crimes.	Pending at close of 1879-80.		Instituted during 1880-81.		Total.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Murder and attempted murder ...	...	...	11	9	11	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6
Culpable homicide..	...	...	15	12	15	12	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	5
Dacoity ...	14	11	33	25	47	36	1	...	3	3	14	6	24	23
Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	15	5	15	5	...	...	1	1	7	1	6	2
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	24	6	24	6	...	...	...	...	8	1	6	4
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	39	15	191	132	230	147	...	...	27	25	47	25	133	87
Miscellaneous offences ...	9	6	593	379	602	385	...	...	17	17	163	83	424	270
Total ...	62	32	882	568	944	600	1	...	49	47	232	119	605	406
<i>Cantonment Courts.</i>														
Murder and attempted murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	50	33	50	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	33
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	...	...	153	127	163	127	...	...	...	...	18	10	135	117
Miscellaneous offences ...	10	4	2,685	1,086	2,695	1,090	1	...	4	4	159	78	2,530	1,007
Total ...	10	4	2,889	1,247	2,899	1,251	1	...	4	4	177	88	2,715	1,158
<i>Courts of the Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police.</i>														
Murder and attempted murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	...	...	45	37	45	37	...	...	...	...	9	6	36	31
Miscellaneous offences ...	...	...	28	25	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23
Total ...	...	...	75	64	75	64	...	...	...	...	9	6	64	56
Grand Total ...	72	36	3,846	1,879	3,918	1,915	2	...	53	51	418	213	3,381	1,620

Criminal Justice.

Pending at close of 1880-81.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.
Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	Per-sons.	Cases.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3	1	11	9	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	3	6	6	7'82
7	6	15	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	5	1'88
5	4	47	36	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	21	20	24	23	61'31
1	1	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	2	5'56
10	1	24	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	6	4	1'25
23	10	230	147	3	2	...	...	...	...	56	32	74	53	133	87	5'82
8	6	602	385	9	5	...	...	...	...	297	191	118	83	424	279	4'01
57	28	944	600	13	8	6	6	2	21	356	224	228	166	605	406	7'65
...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2'7
...
...	...	50	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	29	19	49	33	1'14
...
...	...	153	127	24	18	...	...	...	...	7	6	104	93	135	117	1'20
2	1	2,695	1,090	3	3	...	...	...	...	2,306	836	221	168	2,530	1,007	'58
2	1	2,899	1,251	27	21	...	...	...	...	2,333	856	355	281	2,715	1,168	'66
...
...
...
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1
...
...	...	45	37	19	17	...	...	...	...	5	5	12	9	36	31	1'9
2	2	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	5	5	26	23	1'1
2	2	75	64	19	17	...	...	...	...	26	23	19	16	64	56	1'53
61	31	3,918	1,915	59	46	6	6	2	2	2,715	1,103	602	1,463	3,384	1,620	2'45

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

Crimes.	Adjudicated in the Court of			Total.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway Police.	
Murder and attempted murder ...	9	...	...	9
Culpable homicide ...	12	1	...	13
Dacoity ...	25	...	...	25
Receiving stolen property ...	5	33	2	40
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	6	...	...	6
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	132	127	37	296
Miscellaneous offences ...	379	1,086	25	1,490
	568	1,247	64	1,879

Attendance of Witnesses.

Name of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Political Agent, Gwalior ...	6	6	1	6
" " Bhopal ...	333	333	1	333
" " Bundelkhand ...	110	103	.98	81
" " Baghelkhand ...	12	12	1	12
" " Western Malwa ...	28	48	1.71	15
" " Bhopawar ...	36	106	2.94	14
Deputy Bhil Agency, Maupur ...	361	361	1	361
Political Assistant, Goona ...	29	216	7.44	6
Assistant Agent, Governor-General ...	204	204	1	204
Total ...	1,119	1,394	1.24	1,032
Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Mhow ...	289	293	1.01	287
" " " Morar ...	201	116	.57	201
" " " Neemuch ...	105	60	.47	105
" " " Nowgong ...	336	366	1.03	306
Total ...	931	824	.88	899
Assistant Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway Police—Magistrate, 2nd Class ...	90	90	1	90
Total ...	90	90	1	90
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,140	2,308	1.07	2,021

4. The year under report has witnessed an increase of 151 cases instituted in the Criminal Courts; the difference is not sufficiently large to call for any comment.

The more important criminal cases naturally come on for disposal before political officers; of these nine were for murder, 12 for culpable homicide, and 31 for dacoity and robbery.

The statements embodied in the report do not give any detailed description of the crime dealt with, but enough is shown to warrant the assumption that the criminal work of Cantonment Magistrates in Central India is comparatively light. Out of the 1,247 cases for decision before these officers, 1,086 belonged to the unspecified class; this is doubtless composed chiefly of offences against cantonment rules, which do not, as a rule, entail much enquiry. With such a large proportion of petty

nuisance cases, the large number of persons convicted, 3,384 out of 3,846, for disposal is not remarkable. Of the persons convicted—

2,715 were sentenced to fine only;

602 were sentenced to either imprisonment alone or imprisonment with fine;

2 were executed;

6 were transported; and

59 were whipped.

The average duration of criminal cases for the whole of Central India is returned at 2·45; this is higher than the average for 1879-80, which was given as 1·96 days, but is by no means excessive.

SECTION III.—Police.

5. The strength and cost of police maintained is given in the following statement:—

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mount- ed.	Foot.		Mount- ed.	Foot.		Mount- ed.	Foot.	
			Rs. a.p.			Rs. a.p.			Rs. a.p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	8	171	20,412 0 0	...	153	13,013 1 4	8	324	33,425 1 4
Cantonment Police ...	...	...	...	...	323	31,921 8 2	...	323	31,921 8 2
Holkar and Sindia-Nee-much State Railway Police ...	...	153	20,404 2 2	...	...	...	...	153	20,404 2 2.
Total ...	8	324	40,816 2 2	...	476	44,934 9 6	8	800	85,750 11 8

6. The Railway Police under Mr. Bala Pershad, Assistant Superintendent, have done good work during the past year. They are, as a body, well set up and fairly smart, and no complaints have been received whether from the railway authorities or the travelling public of either oppression or inefficient working.

The percentage of cases detected to cases reported has increased steadily during the past three years year by year. The figures for the three years are as follows:—

1878-79	...	...	51·8
1879-80	...	...	64·5
1880-81	...	...	72·

This increase in efficient working has been accompanied by a steady decrease of reported crime, which is satisfactory.

There were no heinous crimes, and no thefts from goods-sheds during the year under report, and out of Rs. 1,771 worth of property reported as stolen, Rs. 1,509 was recovered.

These results, considering the disadvantages under which the Railway Police must always work, speak well for the Assistant Superintendent's supervision, and are generally creditable to the force.

SECTION

7. The following statement gives in detail the jail statistics of

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.							Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1891.
	In Jail on 1st April 1890.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	During the year.				
				Transferred.	Died and executed.	Dis- charged.	Total.	
Indore	263	160	423	9	5	193	207	216
Gwallior	33	179	212	8	1	164	173	39
Sehore	36	49	84	6	(a) 2	57	65	19
Nowgong	18	59	74	15	1	44	60	14
Sutna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	3	25	28	2	*2	16	20	8
Sirdarpur	28	60	88	20	2	25	47	41
Manpur	5	37	42	4	...	35	39	3
Goona	10	8	18	1	...	10	11	7
Total	394	575	969	65	13	544	622	347
Cantonment Lock-ups.								
Mhow	2	233	235	52	...	183,	235	...
Morar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	6	42	50	11	...	39	50	...
Nowgong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	275	285	63	...	222	285	...
Grand Total	404	850	1,254	128	13	766	907	347

V.—Jails.

the Central India Agency for the year under review :—

Expenditure during the year.					Total.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	Remarks.
Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
4,999 11 5	725 1 11	852 7 6	3,900 0 0	1,949 15 10	12,427 4 8	239'14	51 15 5	
1,056 5 8	157 14 6	162 14 9	1,668 0 0	41 14 2	3,087 1 1	41'65	74 1 10	
629 12 7	124 13 4	...	695 6 0	114 1 5	1,564 1 4	25'36	61 10 9	(a) One of these was hanged.
615 0 0	155 0 0	61 0 0	420 0 0	...	1,251 0 0	18'01	69 7 4	
...	
202 14 2	155 11 10	3 7 0	756 0 0	...	1,118 1 0	4'86	230 0 7	* One was hanged and the other having cut his throat with a knife died from the self-inflicted injuries.
742 0 0	104 0 0	182 0 0	84 0 0	...	1,112 0 0	32'94	33 12 1	
130 15 6	15 14 9	10 5 0	...	...	157 3 3	3'86	40 10 9	
286 9 9	57 0 6	22 2 6	936 0 0	...	1,301 12 9	7'6	171 3 1	
8,663 5 1	1,495 8 10	1,294 4 9	8,459 6 0	2,105 15 5	22,018 8 1	373'42	58 15 4	
128 11 3	...	...	...	...	128 11 3	3	42 14 6	
...	
295 12 6	34 15 3	30 3 0	48 0 0	...	408 14 9	5'97	68 5 5	
...	
424 7 9	34 15 3	30 3 0	48 0 0	...	537 10 0	8'97	59 13 10	
9,087 12 10	1,530 8 1	1,324 7 9	8,507 6 0	2,105 15 5	22,556 2 1	382'39	58 3 2	

The total jail population shows a decrease, being 1,254 as compared with 1,770 in 1879-80 : of this number 850 were admitted during the year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,556-2-1, and the average cost per head Rs. 58-3-2 against Rs. 69-4-2 in the foregoing period, consequent upon the greater cheapness of food grains.

CHAPTER IV.

OPIUM.

1. *Imperial Revenue.*—The following statement shows the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes granted, and the amount of pass-fee secured at each Opium Agency in each month during the official year 1880-81 as contrasted with 1879-80:—

Agencies.	Month.	Number of pass-port	Number of chests	Rate of duty	Amount of duty	Number of pass-port	Number of chests	Rate of duty	Amount of duty.
		1879-80				1880-81.			
				Rs	Rs			Rs.	Rs
Indore ...	April	72	1,318	650	8,58,700	42	786	700	5,50,200
	May	87	1,571		10,21,150	38	632		4,12,100
	June	83	1,638		10,64,700	38	768		5,37,600
	July	95	1,671		10,86,150	41	785		5,49,500
	August	129	2,454		16,14,600	83	1,200		8,40,000
	September	106	1,021	700	6,63,650	97	1,675		11,72,500
	October	155	3,237		22,65,900	87	1,650		11,55,000
	November	69	1,631		11,41,700	68	1,450		10,15,000
	December	87	1,742		12,19,400	46	873		6,11,100
	January	90	1,976		13,83,200	51	1,096		7,67,550
	February	43	691		4,83,700	74	1,307		9,77,900
	March	40	676		4,73,200	77	1,524		10,67,150
	Total	1,056	20,693		1,39,99,950	735	13,837		96,85,900
Rutlam	April	9	95	650	61,750	6	101	700	70,700
	May	16	250		1,62,500	3	21		16,800
	June	18	189		1,22,850	9	163		1,07,100
	July	15	201		1,30,650	12	193		1,35,100
	August	16	134		87,100	12	135		91,600
	September	15	157	700	1,02,050	12	155		1,09,500
	October	46	79		55,300	11	142		99,400
	November	25	696		4,87,200	18	250		1,81,300
	December	42	450		3,15,000	21	378		2,61,600
	January	42	654		4,67,600	14	189		1,32,300
	February	34	532		3,72,400	16	238		1,66,600
	March	7	624		43,750	11	172		1,20,100
	Total	247	3,557½		24,38,950	148	2,130		14,97,300
Dhar	April	3	127	650	82,550	2	46	700	32,200
	May	...	...		...	...	...		...
	June	...	...		...	...	...		...
	July	...	...		...	...	...		...
	August	5	140		91,000	1	16		11,200
	September	5	108	700	70,200	5	109		76,300
	October	4	89		62,300	1	8		5,600
	November	...	134		93,800	7	149		1,01,300
	December	...	...		...	2	23		16,100
	January	2	52		36,400	3	40		34,300
	February	1	10		7,000	...	...		...
	March	...	...		...	1	12		8,400
	Total	20	660		4,43,250	22	412		2,88,400

Agencies.	Month.	Number of pass-port.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Number of pass-port.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
Ujjain ...	1879-80.					1880-81.			
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	April ...	41	636	650	4,13,400	47	749	700	5,24,300
	May ...	87	1,174		7,63,100	34	519		3,63,300
	June ...	63	948		6,16,200	42	647		4,52,000
	July ...	69	1,031		6,72,100	78	1,193		8,38,600
	August ...	81	1,406		9,13,900	68	1,036		7,60,200
	September ...	68	908	700	5,80,200	43	678		4,74,600
	October ...	107	384		2,68,800				
	November ...	55	2,202		15,41,400	40	708		4,95,600
	December ...	71	1,044		7,30,800	80	1,394		9,68,800
	January ...	71	1,237		8,65,900	50	876		6,13,200
	February ...	73	1,073		7,61,100	75	1,203		8,42,100
	March ...	24	423		2,06,100	85	1,151		8,07,800
	Total ...	763	12,757		86,24,600	729	11,339		79,87,300
Udaipur...	April ...	22	259	650	1,68,350	37	422	700	2,95,400
	May ...	51	568		3,69,200	42	572		4,00,400
	June ...	44	448		2,91,200	25	331		2,31,700
	July ...	9	56		36,400	13	89		62,300
	August ...	...	...		...	13	140		1,04,300
	September ...	...	...	700	...	5	95		66,500
	October ...	4	44		30,800				
	November ...	32	429		3,00,300	45	699		4,69,300
	December ...	34	547		3,62,000	94	1,166		8,09,200
	January ...	140	2,447		17,12,900	93	1,031		7,21,700
	February ...	79	1,438		10,06,600	85	808		5,65,600
	March ...	58	831		5,81,700	103	991		6,93,700
	Total ...	473	7,067		48,80,350	677	6,538		45,76,600
Jaora ...	April ...	2	37	650	24,050	...	...	700	.....
	May ...	20	256		1,66,100	...	...		.....
	June ...	10	186		1,20,000	3	41		28,700
	July ...	1	13		8,450	10	80		60,200
	August ...	1	22		14,300	2	39		27,300
	September ...	...	...	700	...	5	44		30,600
	October ...	10	108		1,17,600				
	November ...	21	323		2,26,100	10	183		1,28,100
	December ...	37	465		3,25,500	15	169		1,18,300
	January ...	...	...		...	18	191		1,33,700
	February ...	...	...		...	15	208		1,45,600
	March ...	...	...		...	9	116		80,500
	Total ...	102	1,470		10,03,300	93	1,076		7,53,200
Bhopal ...	April ...	...	...		.....	...	...		.....
	May ...	...	...		.....	...	...		.....
	June ...	...	...		.....	...	...		.....
	July ...	...	...		.....	...	...		.....
	August ...	...	...		.....	1	26	700	18,200
	September ...	...	...		.....	8	114		79,800
	October ...	...	...		.....	9	197		1,37,000
	November ...	...	...		.....	8	112		78,750
	December ...	...	...		.....	14	205		1,43,850
	January ...	...	...		.....	16	230		1,61,000
	February ...	...	...		.....	17	246		1,72,200
	March ...	...	...		.....	11	177		1,23,900
	Total ...	...	...		.....	84	1,308		9,15,600
Grand Total ...		2,661	46,204		3,13,00,400	2,388	36,649		2,56,54,300

The estimate for the year was 40,000 chests, or Rs. 2,80,00,000 duty, or 3,351 chests Rs. 23,45,700 in duty more than the actual for the year, and as compared with last year there has been an actual decrease of 9,555½ chests and Rs. 57,36,100 in duty. The check on exports is said to be due to the accumulation of opium in Bombay and China awaiting sale, and to speculation, high prices being kept up till late in Malwa by the uncertainty of the outturn of the poppy-harvests of 1879-80, the yield having been lessened in many places by cold and frost in the beginning of the year and extreme heat in March and April.

2. The prices ruling in the principal opium marts during the year were—

Scales.	April 1880.	May 1880.	June 1880.	July 1880.	August 1880.	Sep- tember 1880.	Octo- ber 1880.	Novem- ber 1880.	Decem- ber 1880.	Janu- ary 1881.	Febru- ary 1881.	March 1881.
	Rupees per one Dhar of 5 seers.											
Indore ...	{ 78 79 }	78 79	{ 78 79 }	{ 76 77 }	{ 77 77 }	{ 74 77 }	67 70	65 71	65 68	66 67	64 66	64 66
Rutlam ...	85 {	75 76	{ 75 76 }	74 {	{ 68 73 }	{ 66 69 }	{ 64½ 64 }	64 {	{ 63 64 }	{ 63 63 }	60½ {	60 {
Dhar ...	...	74	...	...	...	74 {	{ 63 70 }	65 {	71 {	65 {	...	63 {
Ujjain ...	{ 77 78 }	{ 78 77 }	{ 76 77 }	{ 76 77 }	77 {	{ 66 70 }	{ 66 71 }	68 {	{ 65 67 }	{ 65 66 }	64 {	64 {
Udaipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaora ...	73	75½	...	74½	73	...	64½ {	{ 63 64 }	{ 61 64 }	{ 62½ 62 }	{ 60 63 }	61 {
Bhopal ...	...	...	56*	52*	{ 68 75 }	69 74	60 70	{ 61 62½ }	{ 65 65 }	{ 65 65 }	{ 62 64 }	63 {

* Juice opium.

3. *Provincial revenue.*—The return below shows the opium passed for consumption in India and the duty realized thereon, together with exports free of duty. The provincial revenue secured on the exports was remitted to the chief revenue authority of the province concerned, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government of India's letter No. 99 of the 21st April 1880.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Chests.	Amount. Rs.
On payment of duty—		
Panch Mahals Godra ...	26½	18,550
Kaira ...	23	16,100
Ahmedabad ...	12	8,400
Nasik ...	1	700
Total ...	62½	43,750

Free of duty—

States under the—

Rewa Kanta Agency ...	35½	
Mahi Kanta Agency ...	8	
Palanpur Agency ...	34½	
Total ...	78	...

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—*continued.*

		Chests.	Amount,
Purchased by this office—			
For Rajkote lbs. 11,388	...	81½	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total, Bombay Presidency	...	159½	Free.
On payment of duty	... ..	62½	43,750
		<hr/>	<hr/>

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Kistna District—			
Jaggayapett in bags	... ..	306	2,14,200
Godavery District—			
Rajahmundry in bags	... ..	117	81,900
Tinkhy	... ..	5	3,500
Amabajipett	... ..	12	8,400
Vizagapatam	... ..	60	42,000
Madras	... ..	23	16,100
“ in chests	... ..	21	14,700
Bellary	... ..	6	4,200
Malabar District—			
Palghaut	... ..	13	9,100
Cadappa	... ..	4	2,800
Mangalore	... ..	1	700
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	568	3,97,600
Purchased and supplied by this office	...	101	No duty levied at Indore.
		<hr/>	<hr/>

BERARS.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Amraoti District	... ..	55	38,500
Khamgaon	... ..	119	83,300
Elichpore	... ..	29½	20,650
Wun	... ..	20	14,000
Bassim	... ..	½	350
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	224	1,56,800
		<hr/>	<hr/>

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mysore—			
Purchased and supplied by this office	...	2	No duty levied at Indore.
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Abstract.

				Duty paid.		Free.
				Chests.	Amount.	Chests.
				Rs.		
Bombay Presidency	...	...	62½	43,750	159½	
Madras	„	...	568	3,97,600	101	
Berars	...	...	224	1,56,800	Nil.	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2	
Total	...	...	854½	5,98,150	262½	

4. Stamp paper to the value of Rs. 17,628-2 was used by the exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

5. The cost of establishments in Malwa borne by Government during the year was :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Indore—						
Establishment	...	...	...	7,596	0	0
Contingent charges	...	...	...	415	7	1
Total	...	...	...	8,011	7	1
Rutlam—						
Establishment	...	...	...	4,560	0	0
Contingent charges	...	...	...	28	8	9
Total	...	...	...	4,588	8	9
Grand Total	...	...	...	12,599	15	10

The establishments maintained by Native States are :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Dhar.—By the Dhar State—						
At an annual cost of	...	...	...	3,063	0	0
Ujjain.—Gwalior State—						
At an annual cost of	...	...	...	4,933	0	0
Udaipur.—By the Udaipur Durbar—						
At an annual cost of	...	...	...	5,137	0	0
Bhopal.—By the Bhopal State—						
At an annual cost of	...	...	...	4,800	0	0
Jaora.—						
At an annual cost of	...	...	...	495	11	9

The scales at Jaora are under the charge of the Assistant Opium Agent, Rutlam, who visits Jaora (which is 22 miles from Rutlam) with his establishment to weigh opium on receipt of intimation from the Durbar; he receives deputation allowance for the days he is absent from Rutlam.

6. The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as under :—

Scales.		Road cess at Rs. 1 per chest.	Dharmasala fund at Rs. 1 per chest.		Manpur Road dues at Rs. 3-10 per chest.	
		Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Indore	...	14,627	.....		.....
Rutlam	...	2,188½	1,637	4 5	.....
Dhar	...	.....	.....		1,493	8 0
Ujjain	...	11,339	11,339	0 0	.....
Udaipur	...	.....	.....		.....
Jaora	...	1,076	788	2 11	.....
Bhopal	...	1,308	1,308	0 0	.....
Total	...	30,538½	15,072	7 4	1,493	8 0

The Dharmasala cess is levied at Rutlam and Jaora in Salumsahi currency.

7. The following table gives the details of revenue under the different heads :—

In the ordinary imperial revenue, the land revenue has increased by Rs. 1,200-0-3, whilst the stamp revenue and imperial fees and receipts have decreased, the former by Rs. 4,782-5-2, and the latter by Rs. 812-0-9.

Telegraph receipts have risen from Rs. 80,941-8 to Rs. 98,440-13, and postal receipts, including money order collections, show a large increase, viz., from Rs. 2,57,144-1-6 to Rs. 7,70,458-5-4.

Tributes have increased from Rs. 5,71,100-3-6 to Rs. 6,25,428-4.

The revenue of local and special funds shows a slight increase from Rs. 5,21,816-5-10 to Rs. 3,28,807-13-7, and the expenditure has also increased from Rs. 3,03,597-8-4 to Rs. 3,29,731-6-6.

The balance in hand on 31st March 1881 was Rs. 1,33,234-4-2 as compared with Rs. 1,34,157-13-1 in the previous year.

REVENUE.

1880-81.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkaree, &c.	...	...	25,652	0	10
Sale of stamps	...	...	29,205	9	10
Imperial fees and receipts	...	...	2,094	11	11
Electric Telegraph	...	98,440 13 0	8,68,899	2	4
Postal (including money orders) collection	...	7,70,458 5 4			
Miscellaneous	...	...	8,673	1	9

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	...	...	3,44,315	3	0
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	...	3,60,919	6	3
Tributes paid through British Government	...	...	2,64,508	13	9
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	...	...	32,916	11	10
Succession and nazaranau	18,635	9	6

Grand Total ... 19,55,820 7 0

OPIMUM. III.—Revenue.

FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

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Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.								Balance on 31st March 1891.	
	Balance on 1st April 1880.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local improvement.	Police and Judicial.	Educational.	Hospital dispensaries.	Grants to shareholders in road dues.	Miscellaneous.		Total.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds	Rs. a. p. 69,555 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1,62,708 15 7	Rs. a. p. 2,32,274 4 1	Rs. a. p. 6,008 8 5	Rs. a. p. 23,169 1 6	Rs. a. p. 2,525 15 1	Rs. a. p. 37,921 8 10	Rs. a. p. 600 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,457 1 8	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. 94,801 0 5	Rs. a. p. 1,71,493 3 11	Rs. a. p. 60,791 0 2
II.—Political Agencies & Manipur Pergunnah Funds ...	15,883 7 4	80,996 5 6	96,879 12 10	25,658 4 8	20,042 3 11	3,652 2 7	5,432 10 9	2,866 6 6	1,526 6 6	...	16,211 0 8	70,419 3 7	20,400 9 3
III.—Fund raised for special purpose	43,246 8 0	64,388 15 6	1,07,635 7 6	43,430 2 3	1,401 0 1	...	1,500 0 0	672 4 0	12,741 11 0	...	267 1 3	60,002 2 7	47,633 4 11
IV.—Collection from road dues, &c.	6,462 9 3	20,713 9 0	26,176 2 3	2,584 0 0	796 7 9	...	5,208 0 0	...	324 0 0	8,227 0 0	4,637 4 8	21,826 12 5	4,319 5 10
Grand Total ...	1,34,157 13 1	3,29,807 13 7	4,62,965 10 8	78,710 15 4	45,408 13 3	6,178 1 8	50,062 3 7	4,138 10 6	21,049 3 2	8,227 0 0	1,15,956 7 0	3,29,731 6 6	1,33,234 4 2

CHAPTER V. EDUCATION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.			Average daily attendance of pupils.	Expenditure during 1880-81.			Source and amount of income during 1880-81.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Totals.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent cess and grants made from Local funds & Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Agency and Cantonment School	8	1	9	861	Rs. 34,503	Rs. 13,498	Rs. 18,001	Rs. 17,432	Rs. 29,842	Rs. 9,012	Rs. 3,678	Rs. 59,991
Manpur and Native States Schools	103	4	107	3,465	45,352	4,383	49,735	1,013	17,152	96	74	18,635
Military Schools	2	1	3	220	422	105	527	105	50	...	...	530
Grand Total	113	6	119	4,546	80,277	17,986	98,263	18,925	47,341	9,133	3,752	79,159

As the local examinations were held in April 1880 and reported on last year, and as the examinations for 1881 will not be held until next December, this year's report is merely a catalogue of the schools in Central India, and a record of the support given to education by the various States, the information being abstracted from the reports of the Political Agents in whose Agencies the schools are situated.

1. *The Residency College.*—The general condition of the Residency (Rajkumar) College has been satisfactory. The average number of students daily attending the College has increased, and the night school branch has now an average attendance every evening of nearly 50 students. Out of 11 candidates sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, four passed—two in the first division, and two in the second. The young chiefs at present at the College seem more amenable to discipline than their predecessors; all, with one or two exceptions, returning fairly punctually to College at the end of the vacation. They are also regular in their daily attendance in the school-room. Babu Makaradwaja Sing, Superintendent of the boarding-house, deserves much credit for the cordial relations which exist between himself and his charges, and among the boarders themselves. During the year the College sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay. He died on January 12th, and from that date until February 5th the College was in the charge of Mr. N. M. Khorry, the Head Master. On February 5th, Mr. H. Sherring, Head Master of the Central College, Rutlam, took over charge from Mr. Khorry, and on March 30th, Mr. J. W. Alexander, late Head Master, Mayo College, Ajmere, relieved Mr. Sherring. On February 5th, in the presence of a large number of visitors, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., distributed prizes to the successful students of the Residency College. In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote from the last year's report the words of Mr. Alexander's late predecessor that "the success with which the school generally in all its departments has been conducted for the year under

review, is in a great measure due to the judicious management and energy of Mr. N. M. Khorry, the Head Master."

2. *Indore State Schools*.—There are 97 schools in the Maharaja's territory. This shows an increase of seven since last year. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of pupils from 4,117 to 4,589. The total amount expended by the Durbar on education during the year was Rs. 38,860, and on new school-houses Rs. 3,002. Popular contributions in the State towards educational purposes were Rs. 1,160. The great majority of schools are entirely supported by Durbar funds. One pupil from the Indore City School passed the Bombay Matriculation Examination in December 1880. There are three schools for girls in the State.

3. *Gwalior Schools*.—The number of schools is the same as last year, but the number of pupils has decreased from 2,749 to 2,529.

An Anglo-Vernacular School supported by the officers and others has been started in the Sadar Bazaar, Morar, and is said to be well attended and to have made good progress.

4. *Bhopal Schools*.—There is a high school for boys and an excellent school for girls at Sehore. In the former the daily average attendance has increased from 243 to 252, and in the latter was 69, but no report on the working of the above institutions has been received.

5. *Western Malwa Schools*.—There are five schools at Jaora maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,327. The daily attendance in all departments was 382. In Rutlam there are 24 schools, including three for girls, the whole maintained at a cost of Rs. 16,508. There is an excellent high school in Rutlam under the supervision of Mr. Sherring. The daily attendance at all the schools was 667. There are, besides the State schools, 13 private schools in the city of Rutlam, containing 515 boys and 22 girls. In Sillana Rs. 1,356 are spent on the education of 77 pupils, and at Sitamau Rs. 420 on 75 pupils. At Agar there is a small school open to all classes.

6. *The Goona School*.—A new school-house has been built at Goona, and the school fund is in debt, but all the Chiefs pay their fixed quota towards the maintenance of the school, with the exception of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia and of the Jaghirdar of Arone.

7. *Schools in the Bhil Agency*.—In the Dhar State education is well attended to, and the Bakhatgarh School is well managed. The school at Rajpur has much improved lately, and the schools in Ali Rajpur have an increased numbers of pupils, the numbers being 149 this year to 132 the previous year. The schools at Jhabua are starved out, and education in the State is much below the usual standard.

8. *Schools in Deputy Bhil Agency*.—In the Manpur pergunnah there are four schools, and in the State of Burwani ten schools for boys and two for girls, and educational results in both the pergunnah and the State are reported to be satisfactory.

9. *The Mhow Zoroastrian School*.—This institution is said to need assistance. The local fund subscription has been reduced from Rs. 100 to 50. This institution, although open to all castes and creeds, has been hitherto almost entirely supported by Parsis. But owing to the depressed state of trade the members of this community have latterly been unable to bear the whole expenses.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

Review by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on the Annual Progress Report of the Superintending Engineer on the Public Works Department of the Administration for 1880-81.

HAVING only taken charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General at the close of the year under review, I am unable to criticize the work done, which appears to have chiefly consisted of the ordinary maintenance of buildings and communications and pressing forward such roads as were most important, and for which funds were available.

The only questions of any importance which were brought forward before the close of the official year were the Bhopal Railway and the Mhow water works.

With regard to the former, which had been placed under the direction of the Bombay Government, it was decided by the Supreme Government that, seeing that it was entirely concerned with a Native State under this Agency, and that as the whole machinery for direction and control existed at Indore, it would be well to leave the construction under the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Holkar and Sindia State Railway will, next month, be opened to Nasirabad, when it is hoped that the Government of India will be pleased to make over in like manner the control of the line to this Agency. The working arrangement with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway would, in no way, be interfered with, while the numerous important questions regarding feeder roads, transit duties, new lands and stations, political and criminal jurisdiction would be arranged to the satisfaction of the Government and the Native States through whose territory the line runs.

The Mhow water works question was only discussed to be again postponed. There are no local funds from which to contribute to this work, which is, moreover, a purely military one; and the temporary grant of a share of the abkari collections is altogether insufficient, as it is also devoted to feeder roads, which are an urgent want in Central India, and for which the funds at our disposal are altogether insufficient. The want of roads is not only inconvenient, but highly dangerous from a military and political point of view. The military cantonments of Sebare, Agar, and Sirdarpore are isolated and cut off during the rains, and the troops, if summoned, could not move. I am doing my utmost with small means, and at Sebare with the help of Her Highness the Begum, to push on these three roads; but they are military works and should be taken up as such and as essential to the general military defence of the country.

The Gwalior and Jhansi Road is, in its present alignment, unsatisfactory and faulty, and its maintenance is consequently most costly.

It is a question whether it would not be better to altogether realign it, following the course of the Gwalior and Jhansi Railway as indicated by recent surveys. This railway the Government may not consider it expedient to promote at present; but its construction at some future day is certain, and the road would much facilitate it.

The percentage of establishment may appear high, but it is entirely due to the curtailment of allotments. Establishments must be considered, not only with reference to work which we are anxious and eager to undertake if funds are only supplied, but to area and difficulty of communication. The area of Central India is enormous; while, in communication, it is far behind of British provinces, and a further reduction of establishment would appear impossible. Since the close of 1880-81 the whole engineering and supervising staff has been revised, and the divisions re-organized, in order to equalize work and ensure greater efficiency. Various schemes of importance have been discussed or undertaken which will be more properly noticed in the report of next year; and I have full confidence that the energy and ability of Colonel Thomason, Superintending Engineer, will enable Central India to show as favourably in the matter of public works, and in proportion to the funds at our disposal, as any part of India.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Agent, Governor-General for Central India.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE CENTRAL INDIA
AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

THE Imperial grant assigned to Central India in the Budget Estimate for 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 7,03,700, distributed under main heads as follows:—

					Rs.
Military	...	...	...	...	2,88,700
Other services	...	...	...	...	4,15,000
					<u>7,03,700</u>

The Government of India having withdrawn the allotments for—

					Rs.
Cavalry canteen at Mhow	...	...	...	...	20,000
Military roads at Sutna	...	...	...	...	5,000
					<u>25,000</u>

the modified grants at the close of the year stood as follows:—

					Rs.
Military	...	...	...	...	2,63,700
Other services	...	...	...	...	4,15,000
					<u>6,78,700</u>

Against this grant the total outlay incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 6,57,500, leaving a saving of Rs. 21,200. The expenditure on

works and repairs was carefully watched with a view to avoid lapses and excesses, but the former have occurred to some extent, owing to sanctioned allotments not having been fully worked up to. The lapse above shown is only about 3 per cent on the grant, and being made up of various small items under the several budget heads appear to call for no remarks. On the whole, the grant of the year may be considered to have been fairly worked up to. It is seldom possible to run closer.

In addition to the outlay from the Imperial grant as above mentioned, there has been an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,652 from Local funds and contributions from the Native States.

There was no expenditure from the incorporated local funds and that from the excluded local funds amounted to Rs. 21,119. The latter funds consisted chiefly of Cantonment Funds at several stations and Indore Bazaar and School funds.

MILITARY.

Major Works.

Owing to paucity of funds and uncertainty of maintaining British troops at Neemuch and the probability of Sutna Cantonment being abandoned, the works of this class undertaken during the year were only few.

Mhow.—The European Infantry Hospital, also used by the artillery, and known as the Amalgamated Hospital, was finished with two verandahs, one in front and another on the windward side, both on the upper floor.

The ground on the south of the European Infantry lines, was in much need of drainage and plantations of trees, which works, though commenced towards the end of the year, were vigorously pushed on and finished before the rains of 1881.

Neemuch.—Re-flooring of No. 7 European Infantry barrack with teak planks commenced last year was finished, and the roof of the garrison cells was renewed. Plunge-bath, officers' quarters, Staff Sergeants' quarters for the Royal Artillery, and officers' mess-house for the European Infantry are urgent wants which are deferred pending decision as to retention of British garrison at this station.

Sutna.—Quarters for the Officer Commanding Native Cavalry previously commenced were finished during early part of the year, and made over for occupation, and good progress was made in sinking a well, which is the only work remaining to be completed in part of the project sanctioned for the Native Cavalry buildings at this station. Want of roads in the cantonment, construction of which is deferred pending final decision of the Military Department regarding the future retention of this station, is much felt.

Minor Works.

Mhow.—Roads to horse trough wells in the European cavalry and artillery lines were metalled. Infirmary shed for the heavy battery bullocks commenced last year was completed, as also ashpalting of the floor of the cavalry hospital.

Two ablution rooms were added to the amalgamated hospital in prolongation of the existing wash-houses, and doors, windows, and partition walls were provided in the openings and passages, as also water-pipes for the wash-houses.

In order to shut out strong draughts and to preserve full and free ventilation to the dormitories and wards, sliding louvres were provided for the upper verandah openings of the Cavalry hospital and European Infantry barracks, Nos. 4 and 5.

A store-room in the south curtain of the Mhow Fort was provided with boarded floor, and entrances of six gunsheds were closed with trellis work.

Royal Artillery family quarters were fitted up for the accommodation of Warrant officers of the Ordnance Department, and a rifle range was constructed for the cavalry.

Roof of the cook-houses to European Infantry barracks, Nos. 1 and 2, were remodelled, and their walls raised. A shed was erected for the cavalry field forge, wagons and hearse, and a detached coffee shop for the European Infantry.

Indore.—A new wash-house, with a covered passage, was constructed for the European Infantry hospital.

Cook-house in the European Infantry lines had its walls raised, and fire-places and chimneys constructed.

Neemuch.—An old porter godown was converted into an armourer's shop for the Native Cavalry, and a disused wash-house into an armourer's shop for the European Infantry.

Sutna.—A coach-house and lean-to verandahs of officers' quarters in the Native Infantry lines were erected.

REPAIRS.

Ordinary and special repairs were done as appeared necessary to all buildings, roads, and drains, &c., at the military stations of Mhow, Neemuch, Sutna, Indore, Mehidpore, Agar, Sehore, Sirdarpore and Goona, and the usual bunds for the retention of the water in the Sateir river at the first-named place were reconstructed and maintained. Many wells at Mhow and Neemuch were deepened to ensure water-supply, which is a chronic want at the former place, and one which can only be satisfactorily met from Imperial funds, there being no prospect of sufficient local funds ever being forthcoming to carry out the extensive projects already sanctioned.

OTHER SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.—Owing to want of funds no major works were undertaken under this head, except additions to the Magistrate's Court at Morar carried out at the expense of Cantonment Funds provided in the excluded

fund budget. All existing buildings at the several places were kept in repair, and the following minor works found necessary were commenced and completed during the year.

Indore.—Prisoners' wards in the Central Jail received double tiling to render the roof water-proof during the rains, and in consequence of the removal of Superintending Engineer's office therefrom to another available Government building, certain minor additions and alterations were made to the Superintending Engineer's house. *At Mhow*—A well was sunk in the cemetery, and new furniture supplied to the Presbyterian Church completed during the year. *At Sutra*—A well for the Agency building commenced in 1879-80 has been completed. *At Nowgong*—Additions to the Post Office commenced during the previous year were finished. *At Neemuch*—Certain additions and alterations were made to the Telegraph Office. *At Rutlam*—A wall was built round burial-ground.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Agra and Bombay Road.—Length in Central India 458 miles. The portion north of Gwalior, which is about 51 miles, is still maintained as a first class road with a metalling 16 feet wide, but the importance of that portion of the road from Agra to Hetampore, a couple of miles north of Chambal, was diminished owing to opening of Sindia State Railway up to the last-named place, while on the portion between Dholepore and Hetampore and southward the traffic had increased owing to railway bridge over the Chambal not having been completed. This is evident from the fact that tolls realized during the year at the Chambal ferry and bridge amounted to Rs. 27,652-7-9, against Rs. 25,522-15-3 gathered during 1879-80. During the year under review the bridge over Chambal was reconstructed earlier than usual, in order to facilitate frequent passage of troops marching up the road to join Afghan campaign. Although rainfall during the year was meagre, the freshets in the Chambal about the beginning of November were unusually high and flooded the approaches of the bridge, which, however, remained in tact. Traffic had to be ferried for about a week.

Bonmer, Shikarpore and Munia Railway stations are much in need of feeder-roads to link them with the Trunk Road.

On the portion north of Gwalior metal collection for repairs has been impeded at several places, owing to obstructions offered by the officials of the Gwalior Durbar to quarrying of metal. No more than a passing remark appears necessary on this point, as it is believed Agent to the Governor-General will set the question at rest at an early date when visiting Gwalior. The portions of Agra and Bombay Road from Gwalior to Indore and thence to extreme southern boundary of Central India near Sindwa about 407 miles have been maintained in fair travelling order, no special remarks thereon appear necessary.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road.—Length 65 miles. Already heavy traffic of grain, &c., on this road from and to the populous towns of Gwalior and Morar considerably increased on the opening of the Sindia State Railway, and the necessity for increasing the width of metalling in the first section extending over 12 miles,

which became apparent in 1879-80, was proved to be so indispensable a measure that an estimate amounting to Rs. 83,441 for increasing metalling to 12 feet was sanctioned. Good progress was made in the collection of metal, and a steam-roller ordered with the approval of Government. This is one of the most important roads demanding most attention and money. It is bridged and metalled throughout except at the Sind river, over which a bridge-of-boats during the fair weather and a ferry during the rains are maintained. The toll collection at this point during the year amounted to Rs. 1,410. The drainage along this road is defective, and estimate for improving it is in hand, as also that for providing additional waterway where such is found to be deficient.

Gwalior and Etawah Road.—Length in Central India 60 miles from Morar to Chambal river. The first section from Bhind to Chambal river about 14 miles was completed some years ago. Heavy embankments, on the approaches of Koari and Chambal rivers, are much cut up and will require a large outlay to repair them. In the second section good progress was made—work being restricted to the completion of culverts in the first 34 miles, most of which have been finished. The roadway was open over all of them up to Bhind, though parapets and copings of wing walls had still to be built on some of them, and a few causeways still remained incomplete. Earthwork was completed except at the approaches of the unfinished culverts and causeways, and the banking up in the 45th mile. Metalling was also completed, but was being cut up and rutted. Inspection bungalows already provided are not at convenient distances, more will have to be provided. Temporary bungalows at Phoop and Bhind are unsuitable, and will have to be replaced by permanent buildings. This is one of the roads constructed from Maharaja Sindia's contribution.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.—Length 61 miles. This road is bridged throughout except three streams, one of which, the Sind, has a causeway provided for it. It is metalled only where it passes through black soil. This is also one of the roads for which Maharaja Sindia has agreed to contribute. Its completion appears to have been deferred to the last in consequence of there not being much traffic on it. Maharaja Sindia's contribution will be available for this road after finishing Gwalior and Etawah Road, which is approaching completion.

SHORT ROADS NEAR GWALIOR.

Fort Road.—Morar to Gwalior Fortress, three miles; *Phoolbagh Road*—from the Fort Road near the new Gwalior Post Office to Maharaja's Phoolbagh, three miles; *Red Road*—from Fort Road to Agra and Bombay Road in the 72nd mile, three miles; *Post Office Road*—from Red Road to Gwalior Post Office in the 72nd mile, Agra and Bombay Road, three miles; *Agra Loop Line*—from Fort Road near Morar Railway Station to Agra and Bombay Road near the old Gwalior Residency, five miles; and *Sipri Loop Line*—from 7th mile Jhansi Road to Agra and Bombay Road in the 80th mile, five miles, have all been maintained in fair travelling order.

Jhansi and Nowgong Road.—From Dessan river in the 49th mile to Jhansi about 19 miles, and from Jhansi to 30th mile, in all about 49 miles, was transferred, with the approval of Government of India, to the North-Western Provinces about the middle of the year under review, but with effect from the 1st April 1880 to avoid expenditure for the year being exhibited in the annual accounts of the two provinces.

Jhansi and Calpee Road.—From Jhansi to 92nd mile from Calpee, about 48 miles, were likewise transferred to the control of the Government, North-Western Provinces, with the expenditure incurred from the commencement of the year, as in the case of the Jhansi and Nowgong Road.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.—One hundred miles in length, is divided into five sections: first section from Nowgong to Chhatarpur 14 miles, is complete in every respect. Second section, Chhatarpur to the Ken river (30 miles), is banked, bridged and metalled with one coat, excepting the first 10 miles which have received the second coat during the year; metal being collected for laying down second coat in most of the remaining miles. At the end of this section is a large unbridged river, the Ken, across which a temporary trestle bridge, with dry rubble causeway, is annually built for fair weather traffic, and removed at the commencement of the rains, during which ferry boats are maintained. The traffic does not appear to be large, as toll collections do not show any appreciable net profit, and therefore cost of trestle bridge and causeway is met from Imperial funds. As a set off against this the Agent to the Governor-General ordered tolls to be collected throughout the year, but the result has not been as satisfactory as was expected; during the dry season the river being fordable, in consequence of which the traffic evades the bridge and causeway. Third section, Ken to Punna (13 miles), is banked and bridged, except the west approach of the Sumbhooa bridge, a supplementary bridge to which is in course of construction in the 2nd mile. This section is metalled only with one coat, except a few miles which have received second coat. The traffic in the last four miles of this section, from the Ken valley to the railway at Sutna station, is very heavy, the first coat of metal being nearly worn out, whilst that for the second coat was being collected. The progress in this section was meagre, as all available labour was concentrated on the supplementary bridge to Sumbhooa river, which having been commenced in 1879-80, was completed during the year under review at a less than estimated cost, owing to rock having been met with at a less depth for foundations of piers and abutments than was expected. This section passes through Punna State, which appears to press labour for the State works, thereby rendering labour required for the public works scarce, and to this is chiefly attributable the insufficient progress above mentioned. Fourth section from Punna to Nagode ($26\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is completely banked, bridged and metalled with one coat. A second coat has also been laid down in the last 10 miles, and collection of metal for the remaining miles progressed fairly. Fifth section from Nagode to Sutna (17 miles), which is complete in every respect, was kept in fair order, as was also the large bridge of nine arches of 45 feet span over the Sutna river.

Nowgong and Srinuggur Road.—Twenty-one miles in length, from Nowgong to Imlia on Banda and Saugor road. At the 45th mile from Banda completely banked, bridged and metalled was kept in fair order.

Banda and Saugor Road.—Is divided into four sections, the first of which is under the Government, North-Western Provinces. The remaining three sections in Central India extend over 61 miles. Second section from Imlia to Chhatarpur (18 miles) is completely banked, bridged and metalled except at the Oormul river, over which a causeway has been built, making the road passable throughout the year except during the high floods. This has been maintained in fair order, as also third section from Chhatarpur to Ungoor (17 miles), which is also completely bridged and metalled. Fourth section from Ungoor to Hirapur (26 miles). For many years the Imperial grant for roads being limited has been devoted to the more important line from Nowgong to Sutna, so that virtually the works on the fourth section of the Saugor and Banda Road have been in abeyance. An estimate for earthwork, metalling and bridging large streams up to 104th mile was sanctioned long ago, and in part of this estimate some earthwork and metal collection was executed during the famine of 1868. A project for minor bridges in this portion is under preparation. The alignment of the portion from the 104th to 108th mile passing over ghâts has yet to be determined, and this will be done as soon as funds are found to be available.

Nagode and Kallinger Road.—Thirty-four miles in Central India. This road leads to Banda *viâ* Kallinger. It is banked and partially bridged and metalled, but there are three bits of ghât roads on it, which, though completed otherwise, were not metalled. The work was stopped before the mutiny when it was under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and has never been resumed since. The portion in Central India is now maintained as a fair weather road.

Sutna and Bela Road.—Twenty-three miles in length; already constructed, was maintained from Rewah contributions. It is metalled and bridged throughout except at the Jouse river, over which a permanent causeway has been provided, and no inconvenience to traffic has been found to result from the adoption of such a substitute for a bridge.

Great Deccan Road.—Transferred from Central Provinces to Central India a few years ago, extends over 72 miles. It is divided into two sections: the first section, from Jokhai to Myhere (31 miles), is metalled and bridged, excepting some streams which have only causeways; when the road was transferred to Central India, there were eight culverts which had tumbled down owing to insufficiency of waterway. Estimate for their reconstruction was sanctioned during the year. Two were entirely finished, and two only up to springings. Materials were collected for the completion of the rest. Second section from Myhere to Rewa (41 miles) appears to call for no remark, except that it was maintained in fair order.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—One hundred and sixty miles. During the year under review funds available for this road from Sindia's contribution were materially reduced by a refund to abkaree collections, which were lent to cover excess expenditure during the previous year. The funds available sufficed only for a travelling or upper coat in seven miles of Dhar section, which completes the metalling from Mhow to Kanoon (about 42 miles). The portion from Kanoon to Rutlam (about 36 miles)

is indifferent for want of an upper coat of metal which will be provided for during the following year. Traffic has, however, diminished on this portion since completion of railway. The portion from northern boundary of Rutlam to Neemuch and onward (about 80 miles), which is metalled and bridged, has been maintained in fair order.

Dhar Branch Road.—Twelve miles, from Ghatta Billode on Mhow and Neemuch Road to Dhar, already metalled and bridged throughout, was maintained from Dhar contributions.

Indore and Khundiwa Road.—From Indore to Kheri Ghât (38 miles) has been kept in good order, as also the branch road from Mhow to Simrole.

Dewas and Ujjain Road.—Twenty-three miles; was originally constructed from special contributions from Maharaja Sindia and Rajas of Dewas, but it is maintained from the Opium Cess or from Imperial funds, when money is not available from the former source.

Dewas and Ashta Road.—Forty-six miles, runs through Dewas, Gwalior and Bhopal territories; Dewas 1st to 7th mile; Gwalior 8th to 25th mile; and Bhopal 26th to 46th mile. Plans and estimates for the first 25 miles have been sanctioned, of which 18 miles were completed by March 1880, and good progress was made during the year in the construction of the remaining seven miles, and the causeway over the Kali-Sind river. The work on this section has progressed slowly for want of funds; Maharaja Sindia has not contributed for the portion in his territory, and the work has been carried on in the best way possible with the limited funds available from Dewas' contribution and Opium Cess. On Her Highness the Begum's consent to contribute one lakh for the section in her territory, a survey and submission of a project were ordered, but they were not matured within the year under review.

Ujjain and Agar Road.—Forty-one miles; work on this road also has progressed slowly for want of funds. The first 15 miles, from Ujjain to Ghattia inspection bungalow, is fast approaching completion. From 15th to 31st mile earthwork and most of the culverts have been finished. On this road there are two large bridges over Peelia and Jheelia Khalls. The superstructure of Peelia Khall bridge has attained a height of 14 feet on the north and 12 feet on the south abutments, and 11 feet in the piers. In the Jheelia Khall bridge the superstructure masonry of all abutments and piers has been finished up to springing. Nothing has yet been done in the northern portion from the 31st mile to Agar about 10 miles.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel Russell, R.E., held charge as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General up to 10th August 1880, when he was temporarily relieved by Major Swetenham until 16th August, when charge was taken over by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer.

Two Assistant Engineers, Pundit Sham Nath and Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, were, under orders of Government of India, absent for four months on famine works in North-Western Provinces.

(Sd.) C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Superintending Engineer, Central India.

APPENDIX I.

PART I.

*Account of Appropriation for Public Works Imperial for the year 1880-81.**Section A — Ordinary and Extraordinary.*

1.	2.	3.	4.
Service heads.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grants at end of year.	Outlay.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	86,300	48,100	44,572
Civil Buildings	6,000	10,000	8,772
Communications	30,000	31,500	30,088
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	1,22,300	89,600	83,432
REPAIRS.			
Military	75,000	53,800	50,955
Civil Buildings	18,000	18,500	16,050
Communications	2,25,000	2,56,200	2,48,332
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	3,18,000	3,28,500	3,15,337
Establishment, Ordinary	2,31,000	2,31,000	2,37,166
Tools and Plant, Ordinary	8,000	11,200	11,324
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,79,300	6,60,300	6,47,259
Fluctuations of the Suspense balances. { Stock purchases and sales	.....	.....	+ 65
{ Stock ... ..	.....	.....	-10,762
{ Miscellaneous advances...	.....	.....	+ 2,034
	6,79,300	6,60,300	6,38,596
Barrack Department	24,400	18,400	18,904
	7,03,700	6,78,700	6,57,500
Reduction in grant during the year	-25,000	.....	.....
Public Works Proper	6,78,700	6,78,700	6,57,500

APPENDIX II.

PART I—continued.

Account of Appropriation for Imperial Funds during 1880-81 arranged by heads of Service.

Section B.—Ordinary expenditure only.

1.	2.	3.	4.
Service heads.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Final grants at end of year.	Outlay.
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	86,300	48,100	44,572
Repairs	75,000	53,800	50,955
Establishment	1,00,000	1,00,000	89,758
Tools and Plant... ..	3,000	1,000	1,355
	2,64,300	2,02,900	1,86,640
Balance at debit of Stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	+65
Balance at debit of Stock ... ..	.....	.....	—9,502
„ „ Miscellaneous advances	.....	.....	+2,288
	2,64,300	2,02,900	1,71,491
Barrack Department	24,400	18,400	18,904
	2,88,700	2,21,300	1,98,395
OTHER SERVICES.			
Civil Buildings ... { Original Works ...	6,000	10,000	8,772
Repairs	18,000	18,500	16,050
Communications ... { Original Works...	30,000	31,500	30,088
Repairs	2,25,000	2,56,200	2,48,332
Miscellaneous Public { Original Works ...	.....	.....	.....
Improvements. { Repairs ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	1,31,000	1,31,000	1,47,408
Tools and Plant... ..	5,000	10,200	9,969
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	4,15,000	4,57,400	4,60,619
Balance at debit of Stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Balance at debit of Stock ... ..	.....	.....	—1,260
„ „ Miscellaneous advances	.....	.....	— 254
	4,15,000	4,57,400	4,59,105
Reduction in grant during the year ...	25,000	.....	.....
Total Ordinary expenditure ...	6,78,700	6,78,700	6,57,509

APPENDIX III.

FORM No. 68A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81 to accompany the Administration Report of Central India for that year.

			Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
			Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.								
MILITARY.								
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops.	{	Mhow ... { Major...	3,595	16,713	20,308	31,354	35,097	66,451
		... { Minor...	18,171	4,708	22,879			
	{	Indore ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	3,543	2,603	6,146			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	5,186	10,990	16,176			
		... { Minor...	859	83	942			
Buildings for the accommodation of Native troops.	{	Mhow ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	387	324	711			
	{	Indore ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	588	1,079	1,667			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	1,999	1,082	3,081			
	{	Mehidpore... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	112	797	909			
	{	Goona ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	454	14	468			
	{	Sutna ... { Major...	845	...	845			
		... { Minor...	653	145	798			
Ordnance Buildings	{	Sehore ... { Major...	5,672	5,217	10,889
		... { Minor...	634	356	990			
	{	Sirdarpore... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	...	124	124			
	{	Agar ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	...	1,296	1,296			
	{	Mhow ... { Major...	1,800	...	2,154			
		... { Minor...	...	354	...			
	{	Indore ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	50	30	80			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	...	52	52			
Commissariat Buildings	{	Mhow ... { Major...	1,850	436	2,286
		... { Minor...	90	452	542			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	95	362	457			
	{	Mandisore... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	274	...	274			
Fortification	{	Choral ... { Major...	459	815	1,274
		... { Minor...	...	1	1			
	{	Mhow ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	476	...	476			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	65	115	180			
Staff and Miscellaneous	{	Mhow ... { Major...	541	115	656
		... { Minor...	273	365	638			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	...	138	138			
	{	Indore ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	...	30	30			
General Cantonment Works...	{	Akolia ... { Major...	273	533	806
		... { Minor...	...	...	...
	{	Mhow ... { Major...	3,908	4,800	8,708			
		... { Minor...	451	1,312	1,763			
	{	Neemuch ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	...	915	915			
	{	Sutna ... { Major...	...	...	...
		... { Minor...	64	391	455			

Statement showing expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81, &c.—continued.

				Total of each Station.			Total of each class.			
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MILITARY—continued.										
General Cantonment Works...	{	Mehidpore..	Major...	...	...	...	4,123	8,441	12,564	
			Minor...	...	183	183				
			Major...	...	...	...	
			Minor...	...	643	543				
			Major...	...	...	...	
		Agra-Bombay Road.	Minor...	...	297	297				
Rent of buildings for accommodation of Subordinates.	{	Neemuch ...	Major...	...	...			
			Minor...	...	300	300				
Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters.	{	Mhow ...	Major...	...	1	1				
			Minor...	...	...	...	1	10		
Total Military ...				...	...	...	41,572	50,955	95,527	
CIVIL BUILDINGS.										
Opium Buildings	...	Indore	Minor...	...	151	151				
Post Offices	...	{	Mhow ...	Minor...	...	79	79	276	903	1,260
			Neemuch ...	"	...	62	62			
			Indore ...	"	37	95	131			
			Gwalior ...	"	41	3	44			
			Morar ...	"	33	17	50			
			Goona ...	"	12	2	14			
			Jhansi ...	"	...	9	9			
			Nagode ...	"	...	37	37			
			Sutna ...	"	...	72	72			
			Nowgong ...	"	153	84	237			
			Rewah ...	"	...	43	43			
			Devas ...	"	...	65	65			
			Beora ...	"	...	40	40			
			Burwai ...	"	...	48	48			
			Shajapur ...	"	...	187	187			
			Sehore ...	"	...	25	25			
Agar ...	"	...	125	125						
Telegraph Buildings	{	Mhow ...	Minor...	109	171	280	661	899	1,560	
			Indore ...	"	250	246				496
			Neemuch ...	"	302	82				384
			Jaora ...	"	...	16				16
			Mandisore...	"	...	178				178
			Rutlam ...	"	...	76				76
			Morar ...	"	...	15				15
			Goona ...	"	...	17				17
Land and Revenue	{	Indore ...	Minor...	309	210	519	366	266	632	
			Sutna ...	"	57	...				57
			Nowgong ...	"	...	56				56
Administration.										
Residency and Secretariat	{	Indore ...	Minor...	223	2,489	2,711	1,565	3,828	5,393	
			"	1,913	1,339	2,652				
Monuments and Antiquities..	Sutna	Minor...	173	...	173	173	...	173		
Law and Justice—District Court buildings.	{	Indore ...	Minor...	...	14	14	2	2,743	2,745	
			Mhow ...	"	...	2,355				2,355
			Morar ...	"	...	344				344
			Nowgong ...	"	2	30				32
Ecclesiastical—Churches	{	Mhow ...	Minor...	560	856	1,416	703	1,047	1,750	
			Indore ...	"	143	78				221
			Neemuch ...	"	...	79				79
			Sehore ...	"	...	13				13
			Mehidpore...	"	...	21				21

Statement showing expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81, &c.—continued.

				Total of each Station.			Total of each class.							
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.					
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Ecclesiastical Buildings	...	{	Mhow ... Minor...	600	278	878	947	490	1,437					
			Indore ... " ...	...	6	6							
			Rutlam ... " ...	224	...	224								
			Jhansi ... " ...	100	...	100								
			Uproi ... " ...	23	...	23								
			Nagode ... " ...	...	28	28							
			Neemuch ... " ...	...	160	160							
Political Agencies	...	{	Sehore ... "	18	18	617	1,340	1,987					
			Agar ... Minor...	...	20	20								
			Sutna ... " ...	487	150	637								
			Sirdarpore... " ...	...	113	113							
			Neemuch ... " ...	...	242	142							
			Gwalior ... " ...	...	525	525							
			Goonna ... " ...	...	20	20							
Jails.	...	{	Nowgong ... "	185	185	617	1,340	1,987					
			Sehore ... " ...	160	85	245								
			Central Jails ... Indore ... Minor...	2,567	353	2,920				2,567	353	2,920		
			District Jails ...	{	Sehore ... Minor...	...							105	105
					Morar ... "							55	55
					Goonna ... "							45	45
					Sutna ... "							13	13
Nowgong ... " ...	...	342			342								
Thuggee Jails	...	{	Agar ... "	167	167	...	727	727					
			Indore ... Minor...	...	17	17				...	17	17		
			Police Buildings	{	Indore ... Minor...	...							111	111
Neemuch ... " ...	...	249			249								
Sutna ... " ...	...	80			80								
Medical Hospital and Dis-pensaries.	{	Sehore ... Minor...	...	332	332	...	440	440						
		Sutna ... " ...	6	118	124									
		Indore ... " ...	...	71	71								
Miscellaneous or General	...	{	Mhow ... Minor...	...	221	221	6	521	527					
			Indore ... " ...	...	884	884							
			Neemuch ... " ...	...	5	5							
			Nowgong ... " ...	5	...	5								
Public Works Buildings	...	{	Mhow ... Minor...	215	628	843	6	1,110	1,115					
			Indore ... " ...	170	132	302								
			Morar ... " ...	469	283	752								
			Neemuch ... " ...	...	82	82							
Total Civil Buildings				854	1,125	1,979					
				8,772	16,050	24,822					
COMMUNICATIONS.														
Mhow and Neemuch Road	...	{	Major	32,038	32,038	584	41,556	42,140					
			Minor ...	584	9,518	10,102								
Agra and Bombay Road	...	{	Major	94,748	94,748	338	1,05,604	1,05,942					
			Minor ...	338	10,856	11,194								
Nowgong and Sutna Road	...	{	Major ...	25,190	3,226	28,416	25,217	10,291	35,508					
			Minor ...	27	7,065	7,092								
Jhansi and Sipri Road	...	{	Major	2,740	2,740	78	7,358	7,436					
			Minor ...	78	4,618	4,696								
Gwalior and Jhansi Road	...	{	Major	32,040	32,040	41	37,138	37,179					
			Minor ...	41	5,098	5,139								

Statement showing expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81, &c.—concluded.

				Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.—concluded.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Deccan Road	...	...	{ Major ...	...	4,487	4,487	3,830	8,723	12,553
			{ Minor ...	3,830	4,236	8,066			
Dhar Branch Road	...	...	Minor ...	...	90	90	...	90	90
Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road	...	...	"	...	3,276	3,276	...	3,276	3,276
Nowgong and Srinuggur Road...	...	...	"	...	883	883	...	883	883
Srinuggur Loop Line	...	...	"	...	1,347	1,347	...	1,347	1,347
Jhansi and Nowgong Road	...	...	"	...	2,393	2,393	...	2,393	2,393
Gwalior and Etawah Road	...	...	{ Major ...	...	10,396	10,396	...	10,792	10,792
			{ Minor ...	...	396	396			
Agra Loop Line	...	...	{ Major ...	...	1,216	1,216	...	2,805	2,805
			{ Minor ...	...	1,587	1,587			
Mhow and Khundwa Road	...	...	{ Major ...	...	5,222	5,222	...	5,643	5,643
			{ Minor ...	...	421	421			
Fort Road	...	...	Minor ...	...	1,451	1,451	...	1,451	1,451
Phoolbagh Road	...	...	"	...	816	816	...	816	816
Sipri Loop Line	...	...	"	...	691	691	...	691	691
Red Post Office Road	...	...	"	...	544	544	...	544	544
Banda and Saugor Road	...	...	"	...	3,730	3,730	...	3,730	3,730
Kallinger Road	...	...	"	...	413	413	...	413	413
Indore and Simrole Road	...	...	"	...	2,015	2,015	...	2,015	2,015
Dewas and Ujjain Road	...	...	"	...	88	88	...	88	88
Indore and Sehore Road	...	...	"	...	48	48	...	48	48
Other roads	...	...	"	...	642	642	...	642	642
Total Communications	...	...		...	...	...	30,088	2,49,332	2,79,420
Establishment, Ordinary	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	2,37,166
Tools and Plant	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	11,324
Profit and Loss	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Ordinary Expenditure	...	...		...	...	...	83,432	3,15,337	6,47,259
Barrack Department	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	18,904
GRAND TOTAL	...	...		...	...	...	83,432	3,15,337	6,66,163

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Contribution in the Public Works Department during the year 1880-81.

	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
MILITARY.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Opium buildings	131	11	142	131	11	142
Ecclesiastical Churches	9,300	...	9,300	9,300	...	9,300
Total Civil Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	9,431	11	9,442
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mhow and Neemuch Road	7,067	...	7,067			
Gwalior and Etawah Road	18,794	...	18,794			
Sutna-Bela Road ... ..	...	2,950	2,950			
Nowgong and Sutna Road ... ..	...	183	183			
Ujjain and Agar Road	29,499	...	29,499			
Dewas and Ashta Road	7,501	1,893	9,394			
Dewas and Ujjain Road ... ..	...	4,023	4,023			
Dhar and Ghatta Billode Road... ..	...	4,523	4,523			
Agra and Bombay Road ... ..	...	22,425	22,425			
Jhansi and Nowgong Road ... ..	...	66	66			
Gwalior and Jhansi Road ... ..	...	334	334			
Manpur and Moheswar Road ... ..	...	60	60			
Feeder-road	74	...	74			
Temporary road from Railway Station to Ujjain City ... ..	...	14	14			
Neelgunga Road ... ..	...	8	8			
Road from Opium Bridge to Railway Gateway ... ..	...	733	733			
Total Communications ... ..	...	...	...	62,935	37,217	1,00,152
Share of Imperial establishment ... ..	...	...	9,194	72,366	37,228	1,09,594
Establishment for maintaining Tolls and Police ... ..	...	...	4,742	...	...	13,936
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,122
Total Contributions ... ..	...	...	...	72,366	37,228	1,26,652

Form H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonment and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Indore... ..	4,185 0 0	362 8 6	4,547 8 6	This sum was actually expended by the P. W. Dept., whereas the amount credited on this account on account of Bazar Fund during this year is Rs. 4,870-8-6.
2. Gwalior Agency ... ..	.....	773 4 0	773 4 0
3. Bhopal Agency ... ..	.....	10,544 0 0	10,544 0 0
4. Western Malwa Agency	30 15 0	142 13 3	173 12 3	
5. Bhil Agency	1,750 0 0	1,663 0 0	3,413 0 0	
6. Goona Agency ... ..	.....	796 10 1	796 10 1
7. Manpur Pergunnah Road, School and Municipal Funds	.....	44 9 0	44 9 0
8. Baghelkhand Agency	This sum was actually expended by the P. W. Dept., whereas the amount credited on this account on account of School Fund during this year is Rs. 887-0-1.
9. Bundelkhand Agency	914 6 5	335 5 8	1,249 12 1	
10. Mhow Cantonment	1,821 3 10	8,234 13 7	10,056 1 5	
11. Morar Cantonment ... ..	.....	9,680 7 9	9,680 7 9
12. Neemuch Cantonment	1,946 0 11	435 5 2	2,381 6 1	
13. Nowgong Cantonment	286 5 11	1,030 12 8	1,317 2 7	
14. Sipri Cantonment ... ..	.....	4 2 9	4 2 9
15. Mehidpore Cantonment	166 11 1	103 2 5	269 13 6	
16. Malwa Dharmasala Fund ... ..	.....	.....	.....
17. Indore School Fund	173 0 0	380 0 0	553 0 0	
Total	11,273 11 2	34,530 14 10	45,804 10 0	

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICES.

Prior to 1st November 1879 the postal arrangements in Central India were under jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General of North-Western Provinces; from that date the department has been administered by an independent Deputy Postmaster-General with head-quarters at Indore—an arrangement combining increased convenience in postal administration with readier communication with political authorities.

2. Till within a comparatively recent period throughout a considerable part of Central India, post offices were confined almost exclusively to English cantonments—an appreciation of the advantages afforded by the post office is, however, gaining ground. During the year under review, two Chiefs voluntarily applied for establishment of offices in their States, while others have manifested their good-will in ready assistance when required, among others the Deputy Postmaster-General acknowledges the courtesy of the Nawab of Jaora, who has long given a house rent-free in his principal town for accommodation of the post office.

3. The year has been one of considerable progress, the number of post offices having increased from 53, on 31st March 1880, to 61 at same date of following year. During same period the length of mail lines has also increased by 119 miles.

4. In previous reports it has been customary to give nominal amounts of receipts and disbursements of the department during the year.

The figures were, however, illusory from various causes, the amount of disbursements as shown, omitting many elements, going to make up cost of the department regarding which precise information was not available, while amount of receipts, which only included postage collected on unpaid articles, varies with changing conditions of postage.

The monthly cost of permanent establishment however, exclusive of other charges, was Rs. 8,492-13 on 1st April 1881.

5. The number of covers disposed of during year is estimated approximately:—

As posted for despatch ...	...	2,961,373
Received for delivery ...	...	2,726,289

6. The money order system was taken over by Postal Department from Treasury Department on 1st January 1880; the following figures will show how much this system has been appreciated by the public:—

	Granted or issued.			Paid.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st half of year 1880-81 ...	6,43,618	1	0	1,74,850	15	0	8,18,469	0	0
2nd ditto ditto ...	8,41,892	14	0	2,38,039	11	0	10,79,932	9	0
Year 1880-81 ...	14,85,510	15	0	4,12,890	10	0	18,98,401	9	0

7. With exception of railway mail, communication in Central India was maintained entirely by foot-runners.

The minimum speed expected on foot lines on fair roads generally maintained in other parts of India is five miles per hour. Owing, however, to necessity for escorts which usually accompany mails in Central India, either in shape of a sowar or footman furnished by Native States, the average speed was somewhat less: the unreadiness of these escorts at the different stages frequently resulting in delay.

8. During the year three of what may be called unsuccessful attempts at highway robbery occurred, none having resulted in loss to the mails.

FORM J.
POST OFFICE.

Division.	Average No. of articles despatched for one year.	Average No. of articles issued for one year.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursement.
Central India ...	2,961,373	2,726,289	5,687,662	.....	.....

Average speed of mail cart ... *Nil.*
Do. runners ... 4 or 5 miles per hour.

Length of mail lines in existence.

		31st March 1880.		31st March 1881.
Runners ...	...	1,149 miles.	...	1,207 miles.
Railway ...	...	228 "	...	289 "
Total ...	...	1,377 "	...	1,496 "

Number of Post Offices open in Central India.

On 31st March 1880	...	53
Do. 1881	...	61
Increase	...	8*

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1881.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furnitures.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Public Works Department ...	2,932	.....	3,310	408	1,005	4,723
Under Political Agencies ...	5	2,937	192	18	.....	210
Total ...	.....	2,937	3,502	426	1,005	4,933

* Note.—Banswara Office (Meywar) was transferred from Rajputana Postal Circle on 1st April 1880.

CHAPTER VIII.
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1880-81.

Lines.

From	To	Number of miles.			No. of wires.	Reasons for additions, &c., and any local circumstances requiring notice.
		At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.		
Morar Railway Junction ...	Gwalior Office ...	302-777	1	1	Small increase in length of line caused by shifting the office into another building at Goona.
Morar ...	Morar Railway Junction...					
Morar Railway Junction ...	Indore Junction ...					
Indore Government Office...	Indore Junction ...					
Indore Junction ...	Indore Railway Station ...					
Indore Railway Station ...	Khundwa ...	257-285	137-28	5	A three wire line from Neemuch to Nusseerabad was erected between November 1880 and March 1881.
Indore Railway Station ...	Futehabad ...					
Futehabad Railway Junction ...	Ujjain Government Office.					
Futehabad Railway Junction ...	Nusseerabad Railway Station					
Neemuch Junction ...	Neemuch Railway Station					
Indore Railway Station ...	Indore City ...	560 062	137-38	3	This return omits the section Morar Railway Station to Phoolbagh, 1-25 miles line, and three wires which run along the Sindia State Railway, under the Rajputana Division.
Station connection lines ...	Station connection lines ...					
Total ...	Total ...	560 062	137-38

Offices.

At what place.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year.	Number of offices open at end of year.	Class of office.	Reasons for which opened or closed, and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Beora	1,459	14	3rd	Exclusive of 14 Railway Telegraph Offices on Holkar, 18 on Sindia-Neemuch, and (opened during the year) four on Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.
Dewas ...	... 20th Feb. 1881...	...	107		3rd
Gwalior (Fortress)	187		3rd	
Indore (Main)	10,583		2nd	
" (City)	11,937		3rd	
Mhow	4,088		2nd	
Morar	5,418		2nd	
Mandisore	4,344		3rd	
Neemuch	3,149		3rd	
Ujjain	8,613		2nd	
Rutlam	8,256		2nd	
Shajapur	915		3rd	
Jaora	3,327		3rd	
Goona	1,249		3rd	

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

The strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency are detailed in the following statement:—

	Cavalry.			Artillery Battery.		Infantry Regiment.	
	European.		Native.	European.		European.	Native.
	Num-ber.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.
Mhow Division ... (Alhwar, Neemuch, Mehidpore, Agar, and Indore)	1	420	III.-qrs. & 2 Squads	310	3	410	
Gwalior District... (Morar, Gwalior Fort, and Sipri)	...	...	2 Regts, 1 Depot.	444	4	439	
Saugor District ... (Nowgong and Sutna)	...	...	3 Detachments ...	117	1	163	
Total	1	420	Head-quarters 2 Squads, 1 Regt. 1 Depot & 2 Detts.	871	8	1,020	3 Regts. II.-Q. Depôt. 2 Ditto. 1 Detachment.
							2,136
							1,139
							322
							3,597
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.							
Central India Horse ... (Agar and Gooma)	...	...	2 Regts.	1,015	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion ... (Sehore)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	922
Malwa Bhil Corps ... (Sirdarpore)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	612
Total	...	...	.....	1,015	...	...	1,531
GRAND TOTAL	1	420	Head-quarters 3 Regiments 1 Depot 2 Detachments	1,550	8	1,020	7 Regts. and 1 Detachment.
							5,131

ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL CORPS, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

During the year a wing of each regiment of the Central India Horse was employed on service in Afghanistan. The regiment crossed the frontier on the 3rd of February 1880, and was employed till August on the Khyber line of communications, and during this time it was engaged against the neighbouring tribes, having crossed the Kabul river in flood on two occasions.

On the 8th of August the regiment was united in the neighbourhood of Kabul and formed part of the force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, which marched *via* Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai to the relief of Kandahar, and took part in the action against Sirdar Ayub Khan on the 1st of September.

The regiment remained at Lahore during the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy in November, and returned to its station in Central India after being absent a year.

The regiment lost on service or from disease contracted on service one European officer, Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, and 18 non-commissioned officers and men.

The following statistics are taken from the records:—

Died during the year	...	...	28 men
Transferred to Invalid establishment	...	...	63 „
Transferred to other regiments	...	...	2 „
Discharged under three years	...	...	24 „
Voluntary discharge	...	...	15 „
Dismissed under Court-martial	...	...	3 „

Only four Courts-martial were held during the year. One hundred and fifty-seven recruits were entertained, 140 remounts were purchased at an average of Rs. 257; of these, 40 were Arabs, the others were purchased at the fairs of Pokhar, Balotra, and at the Punjab fairs, and a few in the district. The number of horses lost or sold was 97, and 56 horses died.

The detachment at Indore forming the Agent to the Governor-General's escort was sent out in March last under the command of Ressaldar-Major Isree Pershad, Sirdar Bahadur, in pursuit of a band of Walaytee dacoits, who had come into the Dhar territory and plundered some villages, besides killing and wounding some of the villagers. Two of the leaders with 20 of the gang and some of the property were captured; a few of the gang including the principal leader, the Pirezada, got away across the border into Rajputana; they were however followed up, and the Pirezada with four other leaders arrested. About Rs. 5,000 was recovered out of the Rs. 20,000 said to have been plundered.

The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, was inspected by Brigadier-General Gordon, Commanding the Gwalior District, on the 17th and 18th February 1881, and the 2nd Regiment by Major-General Sir R. Phayre, Commanding the Mhow Division, on the 29th March 1881.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

2. The average strength of the regiments during the year was 922 men; the average number effective at head-quarters was 345, of whom 74 were on duty daily.

2. Forty-six escorts and detachments proceeded on command and escort duties.

The health of the regiment has been good. Eight men died during the year.

The conduct of the men has been good. Four men were tried by summary Court-martial; of these, one was sentenced to dismissal for disobedience of orders, one to 20 lashes and dismissal for disgraceful conduct. The remaining two were punished for neglect of duty.

The usual parades and drills were carried on during the drill season, and the regiment was instructed in the formation for attacks, skirmishing in the open country, shelter-trench drill, outpost duties and battalion drill.

The musketry course of the regiment was commenced in October, and up to the 31st March more than two-thirds of each company went through the prescribed course of independent, volley firing, and judging distance practice. The course was much interrupted by the furlough being open during the musketry season, as also by the numerous commands and escorts furnished at all seasons of the year by the battalion.

During the drill season the paucity of European officers has been very much felt; at times there were not enough to carry on the duties of battalion drill instruction and the course of musketry at the same time.

Sir Henry Daly sanctioned the musketry course being carried on under the supervision of selected native officers, but as the musketry rules order that a European officer must be present at all practice for which prizes are given, this sanction has not been applicable to the annual course of musketry.

A squad of 180 recruits have been put through the course during the year, and 153 have passed the tests laid down by the Musketry Regulations.

During the year 68 recruits have been entertained, of whom 43 were enlisted at head-quarters, and 25 in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

Seventeen men have been discharged at their own request, three were discharged from physical unfitness, 11 recruits were discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers, and three men were discharged with gratuity; one man deserted, and one is absent without leave.

Seven men have died; of these, two died in the regimental hospital, one at the Umballa hospital, three when on leave at their homes, and one when on command at Agar.

Thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates have been transferred to the invalid establishment; one man has been imprisoned at Futehpur by the civil authorities, and one is under trial by the civil authorities at Etah.

The average proportion of sick to strength was 2.4.

Major Peart was in command of the regiment up to the 13th November, when he was relieved by Colonel J. D. Hall of the Bombay

Staff Corps. Captain Ransford, who has been in command of the wing at Agar since the beginning of February 1881, has been appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command in the place of Major Peart proceeded on furlough on the 24th April 1881.

The battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General Carnegy, Commanding the Mhow Division, in the month of February 1881.

MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

3. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1881 was as under :—

Bhils	...	...	...	...	379
Bhilalas	...	...	...	...	...
Naiks	...	...	...	...	81
Bunjarahs...	...	...	...	...	5
Other castes	...	...	...	...	62
Total					527

The following detachments have been supplied :—

1. Satpura Hills	...	...	...	...	59
2. Rajpur ...	...	...	...	...	30
3. Burwani	...	...	...	...	5
4. Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	15
Total					109

One hundred men of the regiment under Subadar Futtah were out under the command of Ressaldar-Major Isree Pershad, Sirdar Bahadur, of the Central India Horse, for nearly three months in pursuit of a band of rebel Walaytee dacoits headed by the Pirzada. Success attended their efforts, and the principal leaders with nearly 20 of the band were arrested. Subadar Futtah received a khillut for his service, and Havildars Gungaram and Gobria are to be promoted to be Jemadars, there being vacancies in the rank. The sepoy engaged will also receive a suit of summer clothing in lieu of that injured by their jungle march.

The wing that has garrisoned Indore for 12 months returned to head-quarters under the command of Major Miller, the 2nd-in-Command, on the 20th December 1880.

Owing to the Afghan war and the cheapness of provisions which tended to render the Bhils fearful of enlistment and independent of assistance, recruiting has been slack. Recruits are now, however, coming in.

The conduct of the regiment has been good.

The health of the regiment has been fairly good.

Savings bank—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1880	...	...	4,284	14	6
Deposited during the year	...	...	7,068	15	6
			11,353	14	0
Withdrawn during the year	...	...	6,317	15	11
Balance on the 31st March 1881	...	...	5,035	14	1

There is a joint regimental and station school to which girls' classes are attached; all the boys and girls in the regiment attend the school, including Bhils and Naiks. The latter show much aptitude for learning, but the Bhils also make considerable progress considering that the present time is the first that learning has been attempted in the history of the race.

The daily average attendance in the regimental school is as follows:—

English	...	...	...	...	...	15
Oordoo	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	63·63

The corps was not inspected during the year, owing principally to the fact of a wing being detached at Indore till the end of the year, and to a large number of men being afterwards sent out in pursuit of some Walaytee dacoits.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Boundary Disputes.*

During the past season four officers were employed in boundary settlement work in Central India, *viz.*, Major Homfray among the States under the Bundelkhand Agency; Lieutenant Meade, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, in Eastern and Western Malwa during the whole season; Lieutenant Morris from the Central India Horse, Goona, was appointed Boundary Officer at Bhopal, and took up his appointment in November 1880, but was obliged to go home sick in March 1881. Lieutenant Masters was lent from the Central India Horse, Agar, to take up some cases under the Western Malwa Agency near Agar, and was employed on them from March to August.

2. *Bundelkhand*.—Under this Agency there were 84 cases standing over from the season 1879-80; of these, Major Homfray decided 16
The Political Agent 6

22

Twenty-two fresh cases came up during the year, thus leaving a balance of 84 cases undecided at the end of the season. Of the cases taken up, five appear to have been appealed against, and are now under the consideration of the Agent to the Governor-General.

3. *Eastern and Western Malwa*.—At the beginning of the past season there were 57 unsettled disputes on the register of the 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General; of these, seven were handed over to Lieutenant Masters, Central India Horse, and were settled by him. From the yearly report of the Political Agent, Western Malwa, it would seem that there were 62 disputes on the files of that Agency, but it does not appear whether these are exclusive or inclusive of the Western Malwa disputes, the files of which are in the 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's office, and which form more than half of the 57 before referred to. Of the remainder, 11 were disposed of by the 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, *viz.*, seven new cases, against one of which, Sunwani Dewas, Junior *vs.* Kaitha, Indore, an appeal has been preferred by Indore, the others being settled without appeal, and on most of them boundary pillars have been put up.

The 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General was also deputed to demarcate a border (Pataria, a guaranted Thakur, *vs.* Surjuna, Gwalior) which had been decided by Mr. Ravenshaw, and which comes properly under the Bhopal Agency. Three months of the camping season were spent on the Hinglajgarh-Bhaisrorgarh border, where 109

boundary pillars were put up under the supervision of the 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. He also visited three other disputed borders, where disputes had been settled, but on which fresh quarrels had arisen about the erection of pillars.

4. *Bhopal*.—Under this Agency there were several undecided disputes, in all over 200 important ones; of these, only 14 were decided by Mr. Morris, who, as before mentioned, had to go to England on sick leave. There were no appeals against his decisions, and he also demarcated two other disputes which had been decided by other officers.

In the whole of the Central India Agency there were, therefore, nearly 400 undecided cases filed at the various Agencies at the beginning of the season, of which 57 appear to have been disposed of, leaving the large number of 330 odd unsettled disputes to be taken up during coming season. Fresh disputes are, however, constantly cropping up, and it is impossible to say what the exact number will be. The great number of disputes that there are at present is, I am convinced, a very strong proof of the great advance Central India has made of late years, since the restoration of law and order under British supremacy.

I have mentioned the subject to several native officials, and all are agreed on the point. The sites of villages long deserted are now re-occupied, and every day grass and jungle lands, formerly of little value, are becoming the sources of dispute and quarrel. In almost every case that I have come across, the increase of cultivation has been the cause of dispute; either disputed ground has been cultivated, or the whole of the available village lands being devoted to crops the villagers have had to go to a greater distance to get fuel and grass, and have thus come into contact with other land-owners.

SECTION II.—*Studs*.

Nil.

SECTION III.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries*.

Report by the Residency Surgeon.

5. The following statement shows in an abstract form the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries (Indore 2, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, and Sarangpur) ...	74,920	245	4,135
Jaora (not under British supervision) ...	8,970	122	711
Gwalior Dispensaries (Luskkar, Goona, Sipri, Jawad) ...	14,821	56	1,216
Bundelkhand Dispensaries (Nowgong, 17 Native State Dispensaries and 31 Native State Vaccination Departments).	16,882	320	32,531
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Binaora, Bhilsa, Narsingpur, Khil-Victoria Hospital, Bhopal) ...	23,727	146	12,006*
Bazar Agency, Nagode, Rewah, a, Nungawan, Chundia, Ramnagar) ...	16,024	244	21,729
Bhopawar Agency (Jhabua, Thandla, An Rajpur, Ranapore, Jhabua, Anandpur, Jhabua) ...	13,134	61	1,299
Manikpur Agency (Manikpur, Bhat, Bhatpur, Khall) ...	14,112	25	326
Mhow (not under British supervision) (Central hospitals) ...	8,141	10	791
Total ...	191,937	1,229	77,780

* Including 5,693 vaccinations in Bhopal territory.

The above return shows an increase of 5,236 in the number treated as compared with last year, when the total treated amounted to 186,701. There has been a decrease of 594 in the number of deaths reported.

The number of vaccinations 77,780 shows an increase of 15,477 over last year. Considering the extent of territory in which vaccination is carried on, the number vaccinated must be considered rather small. It will take years to conquer the prejudices of the native population against vaccination, and progress can only be gradual. The official classes in Native States share the people's prejudices against vaccination, and vaccinators must therefore be prepared to struggle on for years to come against great opposition.

6. The following table shows the number of major and minor surgical operations performed during the year at the different hospitals and dispensaries throughout the several Agencies in Central India :—

Name of Hospital and Dispensary.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Malwa Dispensaries (Indore 2, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarungpur)	334	5,643
Gwalior Dispensaries (Goona)	23	98
Baghelkhand Dispensaries (Sutna Agency, Sutna Bazaar, Rewah, Nagode)	41	785
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Victoria Hospital, Bhopal, Biaora, Bhilsa, &c.)	43	1,438
Bundelkhand Agency (Nowgong)	29	78
Total ...	470	8,042

This table shows an increase of 29 major and 993 minor surgical operations over last year. As usual the Malwa dispensaries return the greater number of major and minor surgical operations, 334 major operations having been performed at these dispensaries out of a total of 470 for the whole of the Central India Agency.

7. *Gwalior Agency Dispensaries (four).*—The number treated at these dispensaries is an increase of 2,075 on the previous year. With the exception of the Goona dispensary, supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse, the dispensaries in the Gwalior Agency are in a very backward condition. Nearly all the vaccinations in this Agency were done from the dispensary at Goona. No major surgical operation seems to have been performed at the Lashkar Charitable Dispensary close by the large native city of Gwalior. There is a wide field at Gwalior for important surgical operations, and it is a pity that the dispensary is not more efficiently supervised. A medical officer is much needed for the Gwalior Agency to develop the dispensaries and push forward vaccination in His Highness Sindia's territory. Dr. Grant of the Central India Horse superintended the Goona dispensary

throughout the year with much zeal and efficiency. A total of 1,240 out-patients and 225 in-patients were treated during the year; 23 major and 98 minor operations were performed. The usefulness of this dispensary is much crippled for want of funds. It would be well if the Seepree dispensary, only 60 miles north of Goona, were placed under the control of the medical officer resident at Goona, and an allowance made by the Gwalior Durbar for this purpose. He could easily visit Seepree once a month. As matters stand at present, there is scarcely any real work done at the Seepree dispensary.

8. *Bundelkhand Agency Dispensaries.*—The total number of patients treated in the dispensaries of this Agency during the year amounted to 16,882. The medical institutions of this Agency consist of one dispensary in Nowgong supervised by a medical officer, and 17 Native State dispensaries situated in different localities in the Agency, and which are not under European medical supervision. The number of known deaths was 320, and 32,534 vaccinations were performed during the year by 31 Native State vaccinators. At the Nowgong dispensary the average daily presence of in-patients was 11·20 and of out-patients 31·50, total treated being 197 and 2,271, respectively. This dispensary is doing good work. There were 29 major and 78 minor operations performed, the former class comprising six operations for cataract, nine lithotomies, all of which latter were successful, and one case of strangulated hernia. At the 17 Native State dispensaries 14,438 patients received medical treatment, giving an average of only 849 patients to each dispensary. The sum expended in the treatment of these 14,438 patients amounted to Rs. 8,645, or more than 9 annas each patient. Until a medical officer is appointed to the Bundelkhand Political Agency, there is little hope of the dispensaries in this large Agency being properly supervised or developed.

9. *Bhopal Agency Dispensaries (six) and Hospital (one).*—The six dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency and the Victoria Hospital in the city of Bhopal are under the supervision of Surgeon-Major Allen of the Bhopal Battalion. Mr. Allen visited all the dispensaries in the Agency during the cold season, and reports that the buildings are in good repair. The total number treated at the six dispensaries was 23,727, or 129 less than last year. There was a decrease of 413 patients treated at the Biaora dispensary due to the cessation of the stream of famine refugees from the Gwalior district which flowed southward during the year 1878 and early part of 1879 along the trunk road on which the Biaora dispensary is situated. The average daily number attending the dispensaries for the year was 203. In the year 1870, (there being only one dispensary less) the average daily attendance was 56·4. These numbers show a steady progress during the last ten years. During the year 20 major and 1,254 minor surgical operations were performed at the six dispensaries. There is plenty of room for improvement in this respect. During the year 5,002 vaccinations were performed at the six dispensaries.

At Khilchipore a substantial stone and mortar building had been completed affording accommodation for ten in-patients, but none had been admitted, as the chief of that place had not yet provided cots or sanctioned the payment of diet bills.

At Bhilsa Mr. Allen found the chief mercantile men and the Native Doctor most anxious to start an in-patient department in connexion with the dispensary, and it is to be hoped that their wishes in this respect may be carried out. Mr. Allen submits the second annual report of the Victoria Hospital, Bhopal, an institution which is a great boon, and which is doing much good at Her Highness the Begum's capital.

The average daily attendance of out-patients at this hospital was 100·8, and the average daily number of in-patients was 17. There were 23 major and 184 minor surgical operations during the year, the former class comprising 21 extraction of cataract, 18 of which got good sight, one amputation of the thigh for gun-shot injury, which ended fatally, and one amputation of the leg cured. Mr. Allen speaks in the highest terms of Hospital Assistant Shaik Wali Mahomed, whose steady perseverance, zeal, and skilful and considerate treatment of the sick contributes largely to the success of the hospital.

The total number of new cases admitted during the year at this hospital was out-patients 8,962, in-patients 226, being an increase in the former class of 1,079, and in the latter class of 50, as compared with the preceding year.

Mr. Allen concludes his report on the working of the Victoria Hospital as follows:—

“I would express the great pleasure which the superintendence of this hospital has afforded me, for I have rarely seen so much good so rapidly effected. It is to be hoped that the hospital will continue to do good and ever-increasing work in the future, and that Her Highness the Begum will before long be able to carry out my wish by establishing branch dispensaries in all the most important towns of her State.”

10. *Baghelkhund Agency Dispensaries* (10).—These dispensaries are most ably and zealously worked by Dr. Goldsmith, Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhund, who submits an exhaustive report of the dispensaries under his superintendence. During the year 41 major and 785 minor surgical operations were performed; the former class including 21 operations for stone in the bladder. The total number treated was 16,924 as compared with 15,083 in the previous year. Five new dispensaries were started at the close of the year in Rewah territory for the treatment of out-patients, namely, at Sitahla, Mungowan, Ramnagar, Chandia, and Sohawal. During the year a new ward capable of holding 20 patients was added to the Sutna Bazaar dispensary at a cost of Rs. 1,287. There was a decrease of 513 in the number of out-patients attending this dispensary during the year due entirely to the unusual healthiness of the year. During the year 1879 malarious fevers and their sequels were unusually prevalent. Dr. Goldsmith accounts for the decrease in malarious fevers during 1880 by reason of diminished rainfall, and this doubtless is the true explanation. As usual, nearly the whole of the surgical work of this Agency was done at the Sutna Bazaar dispensary which is under Dr. Goldsmith's direct superintendence and which is visited by him daily. During the year 24,729 vaccinations were performed in the Baghelkhund Agency.

11. *Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries (seven).*—There are seven dispensaries in this Agency, one at each of the undermentioned places—Jhabua, Thandla, Ali Rajpur, Ranapur, Bakhatgurb, Amjhera, and Jobut. During the year 13,134 cases were treated as compared with 11,748 in 1879. There were 1,299 vaccinations performed. Dr. Odevaine, who submits the report of these dispensaries, remarks on the want of energy of the hospital assistant at Bakhatgurb, Syud Sallar, and is of opinion that the attendance at this dispensary would be much larger if the hospital assistant were more zealous. The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the year was only 487, a miserably small number. At Amjhera the attendance was also very small, a total of 502 having been treated during the year. Dr. Odevaine reports that the Native Doctor at Amjhera is an old and rather feeble man, formerly a Government servant and now pensioned. His conduct is good, but he lacks energy. No major surgical operations were performed in this Agency throughout the year.

12. *Manpur Agency Dispensaries (four).*—There is a dispensary at each of the undermentioned places in this Agency, viz., at Manpur, Burwani, Rajpur, and Khul. During the year 14,112 patients were treated. At Burwani the attendance was considerable, viz., 6,945. Considering the sparse population of this portion of the country, the attendance at each of the dispensaries is very fair. There were only 326 vaccinations during the year. Small-pox prevailed during the year and caused considerable loss of life in all the districts of this Agency. The Deputy Bheel Agent reports that the conduct of the Native Doctors has been good.

13. *Malwa Charitable Dispensaries.*—Report by Dr. Keegan, Residency Surgeon:—The Malwa charitable dispensaries number eight, viz., Indore main hospital and dispensary in the station of Indore, and a dispensary at each of the undermentioned places—City of Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, and Sarangpore. The total number treated at these institutions was 74,920, a number in excess of any previous year if we except the year 1878, when in consequence of scarcity of food, greater sickness, and an influx of famine refugees into Malwa from less favoured districts, the number of patients rose from 65,893 in the year 1877 to 77,142 in the year 1878. The dispensaries therefore in Malwa are steadily progressing in usefulness and popularity. The year under revision was a very healthy one, and cholera was unheard of. The total average daily number of in-patients in the eight dispensaries of Malwa was 84.98, and the total average daily attendance of out-patients was 746.80. The number of fever cases treated was 13,639, being a percentage of 18.27 to total treated, or 3 per cent below the average of former years. The great majority of those cases of fever were treated with the Government cinchonine alkaloids, which were found very efficacious and inexpensive. The number of eye-diseases treated was 7,833 as compared with 5,276 in previous year. The number of major and minor surgical operations performed in the Malwa dispensaries during the year was 334 and 5,643, respectively. There were 4,135 vaccinations performed during the year.

14. *Indore Main Hospital and Dispensary.*—This institution is under the immediate charge of the Residency Surgeon. Dr. Beaumont superintended it throughout the year, and it is, therefore, needless to add that the patients who flocked to the hospital were fortunate in enjoying the benefits of his great experience and skill in every branch of his profession. He was assisted in his labours most zealously and ably by Mr. Gunput Singh, Assistant Surgeon to the hospital, a native medical gentleman for whom Dr. Beaumont entertains a very high opinion. It will be, perhaps, more appropriate to wait till next year before reviewing the vast and steady progress which this hospital has made from the time it first came under Dr. Beaumont's direct supervision to the date of his leaving Indore for Hyderabad. The total number of in-patients received into this hospital during the year was 1,380, giving a daily average number of 74.91. The total number of out-patients was 15,107, or a daily average of 83.33. The average stay of each patient in hospital was 21.11 days.

The number of major surgical operations performed during the year was 276. This number included 71 extractions of the lens for cataract, 20 cases of operation for artificial pupil, 12 iridectomies for the treatment of glaucoma, 19 case of lithotomy or cutting operation for stone in the bladder, seven cases of rapid lithotripsy or crushing stone in the bladder, 12 important amputations, three cases of operation for the radical cure of hernia, two cases of operation for strangulated hernia, 18 operations for the removal of large tumours, three plastic operations for the restoration of the nose, four obstetric operations, four operations for harelip, and 24 operations for the treatment of large abscesses. The greater portion of the entire field of operative surgery is well represented in these operations. Of minor surgical operations, there were 874 performed. During the year Professor Lister's antiseptic method of the treatment of wounds was introduced into practice of this hospital, and all operations to which his system is applicable were treated according to his plan, and with the very best results.

15. *Medical School attached to the Hospital.*—With a view to the education of native surgeons for the service of the Indore Durbar, the Minister of His Highness Maharaja Holkar in the middle of 1878 attached medical pupils to this hospital, and on the 15th July 1881 I forwarded the following letter to the Durbar :—

Dated Indore, 15th July 1881.

From—SURGEON-MAJOR D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Indore,
To—Minister of His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

“ I HAVE the honor to report as follows on the progress of the students of the Durbar Medical School for the year ending the 5th June 1881 :—

“ The first batch of students (numbering four) has completed a full course of study in anatomy, materia medica (including therapeutics), medicine and surgery, and each student of this class is now qualified to undertake the duties of an hospital assistant. One student of this batch has been lately appointed to the charge of the city dispensary. His name is Gopal Purus Ram, son of a Vaidia. He is a very intelligent young man, and Dr. Beaumont considered him the best of his class. Another

student belonging to this batch, Gopal Bajee Rao, is permanently attached to the charitable hospital, and in addition to performing the duties of meteorological observer, assists Mr. Gunput Singh in one of the surgical wards. The remaining two, by name Atmaram Raghoba and Assadyar Khan, are now qualified for employment by the Durbar as hospital assistants in the branch dispensaries in His Highness's territory.

"The second batch consisting of six students has completed a full course of anatomy and materia medica, including therapeutics, and they have completed a course of practice of medicine with the exception of diseases of the liver and kidneys. In surgery they have also nearly completed a full course. The students of this class, like the students of the first class, have been taught to diagnose cases as they present themselves in the wards and out-patient room of the hospital. They are also allowed to perform minor operations under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon or Mr. Gunput Singh. They have been taught the art of bandaging and of dressing surgical cases, and they assist at the performance of major operations and thus gain experience and steadiness. They have also been instructed in the correct method of taking notes of the more important and interesting cases in the surgical and medical wards, and thus their education has been of the most practical and useful description. A certain number of beds is allotted to each student, and he is required to make a diagnosis of each case, and give his opinion as to prognosis and treatment. This portion of the work is supervised by the Residency Surgeon and Mr. Gunput Singh. Mr. Gunput Singh also superintends the anatomical studies and lectures these students in materia medica, and Dr. Beaumont gave clinical lectures in the practice of medicine and surgery. A small additional grant from His Highness the Maharaja is required for the purpose of procuring some additional standard works in medicine, surgery, and midwifery. A set of plates and diagrams of skin-diseases and diseases of women would also be most useful for the instruction of the class.

"In conclusion, I would point out that Mr. Gunput Singh has shown much zeal in the discharge of his important duties as teacher to the class, and that the students themselves have made very fair progress in their studies, and that their conduct and general bearing have been invariably good.

"In concluding this short report on the working of this hospital, I would remark that, except in the three great presidency towns, there are very few medical institutions throughout the whole of India where the same amount of medical and surgical work is done throughout the year as at Indore, or where native medical students have better opportunities of acquiring a really practical knowledge of medicine and surgery."

16. *Indore City Dispensary*.—This dispensary is situated close by the large native city of Indore and continues to do excellent work. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 17,420, and the daily average attendance was 116.48. There were 1,583 minor operations performed during the year. All surgical cases requiring for their treatment a major operation are forwarded from this dispensary to the Indore main hospital. It is, therefore, a most important feeder to the main hospital.

17. *Ujjain Dispensary*.—The new dispensary building erected by His Highness Maharaja Sindia at a cost of Rs. 5,000 was opened in the early part of the year, and in July intern patients were received, His Highness having made an additional contribution of Rs. 60 per mensem for the support of in-patients. The new building is in every way well adapted to its purpose, and is situated in the centre of the city. It has proved a great boon to the inhabitants of Ujjain. The number treated during the year was 13,705, being an increase of 1,725 as compared with the previous year. Thirty major and 1,150 minor surgical operations were performed during the year, and 735 children were vaccinated; 51 intern patients were received into the institution during the year. The Native Doctor in charge, Ram Dayal, is attentive to his duties, and is a very fair operator.

18. *Rutlam Dispensary*.—This dispensary continues to do good work, 11,125 out-patients were treated during the year, nine major and 1,042 minor surgical operations were performed. The Native Doctor, Thakur Din, who has been in charge of this dispensary for many years, maintains his reputation for zeal and attention to his duties, and is most deservedly popular. He is a very successful operator: 724 vaccinations were performed by the dispensary vaccinator.

19. *Dhar Dispensary*.—Here also good work is being done, 7,024 out-patients were treated during the year, eight major and 442 minor surgical operations were performed. The number of cases vaccinated by the dispensary establishment was 408. The Native Doctor in charge, Vishnu Vithul, is very popular. The majority of important surgical cases in the Dhar district come into the Indore hospital for treatment.

20. *Dewas Dispensary*.—This dispensary is in charge of Mr. Gopal Pattuk, Licentiate of Medicine, Bombay College, a well educated graduate in medicine, and still the number of patients attending the dispensary has not much increased since he assumed charge in 1877. The total number of out-patients was 4,778 as compared with 4,562 in the previous year. Twelve major and 280 minor surgical operations were performed during the year, and 1,174 vaccinations were done by the dispensary establishment.

21. *Agar Dispensary*.—This dispensary was superintended by Dr. Caldecott of the Central India Horse throughout the greater part of the year. The Native Doctor in charge, Gunga Din, is most zealous and attentive to his duties, and very popular. During the year 119 in-patients were treated and 3,621 out-patients. Considering the small population of the native city of Agar, and the surrounding district being but sparsely inhabited, the attendance at the dispensary is as much as can well be hoped for. Seven major and 205 minor operations were performed, and 401 vaccinations were done by the dispensary vaccinator.

22. *Sarangpore Dispensary*.—This dispensary was opened during the month of August, and should prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Sarangpore, as well as to travellers passing up and down the high road between Gwalior and Indore. It is in Dewas territory, and the Dewas State supplies the funds for its maintenance. Arrangements

have been lately completed for placing it under the direct charge of the medical officer of the Central India Horse stationed at Agar, from which station Sarangpore is only 30 miles distant.

The future success of this dispensary cannot therefore be very doubtful. Between August and the end of the year 1,944 out-patients were treated, giving a daily average of 54. There were 57 minor surgical operations performed during the five months it was opened.

(Sd.) D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Residency Surgeon.

INDORE RESIDENCY, }
The 8th December 1881. }

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, the —May 1881.

From—COLONEL J. W. WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE, C.B., Political Agent at Gwalior,

To—LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1880-81.

2. *Weather and Crops.*—The heat last year was excessive and the rainfall scanty (the registered amount being 17·83 only), consequently the outturn of the autumn and spring harvest was below the average.

3. *Public health.*—The public health has been tolerably good during the year.

4. The returns received in this office show that in the cities of Lashkar and Gwalior there were 187 cases of cholera, of which 130 proved fatal, and in the Morar Cantonment only 12 cases, all of which were fatal.

5. The total number of deaths in the Morar garrison amounted to 69, viz., 25 among the Europeans and 44 among the native troops.

6. *Education.*—The educational return furnished by the Durbar shows no increase or decrease in the number of schools, but shows a considerable falling off in the number of pupils, there being only 2,529 against 2,749 during the previous year.

7. An Anglo-vernacular school, supported by voluntary subscription of officers and others, has been started in the Sadr Bazaar of the Morar Cantonment. The school is said to be well attended, and the progress made during the year good.

8. *Dispensaries.*—The Maharaja's charitable dispensary at Lashkar has not yet been removed to a convenient position; it still occupies the spot mentioned in the Annual Report of 1878-79, but I trust ere long to induce His Highness to build one in the city.

9. The following is a return of charitable dispensaries in the Gwalior territory:—

Locality.	Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.		
<i>Under British supervision.</i>				Rs.	a.	p.
Lashkar Charitable Dispensary ...	6,680	7	50	2,583	10	11
Goona do. do. ...	1,465	21	1,183	1,816	8	5
Bhilsa do. do. ...	7,674	12	1,363	1,066	2	4
Total ...	15,819	40	2,596	5,466	5	8
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>						
Sipri Charitable Dispensary...	1,607	4	...	400	1	0
Jawad do. do. ...	5,069	24	13	2,207	1	7
Total ...	6,676	28	13	2,607	2	7
Grand Total ...	22,495	68	2,609	8,073	8	3

10. A charitable dispensary and hospital for the poor has also been established in the Sadr Bazaar of the Morar Cantonment, it is kept up by private subscription.

11. *Jail*.—The total cost of the Morar Residency jail during the year 1880-81 was Rs. 3,087-1-1 against Rs. 3,029-8-3 during the previous year. The average number of prisoners during the year under report was 41.65.

12. The number of prisoners in the jail at the commencement of the year was 33, and the number admitted was 179, thus the total number of prisoners was 212.

13. The health of the prisoners was good, only one death occurred during the year among them.

14. *Post Office*.—The working of the Post Office in the Gwalior Division is represented by the following figures:—

Post Office.			Number of letters, papers, &c., despatched.	Number of letters, papers, &c., received and distributed.	Total.
Gwalior	...	...	4,72,475	4,81,435	9,53,910
Chanda	...	...	9,000	8,400	17,400
Datia	...	...	12,410	9,855	22,265
Goona	...	...	54,336	56,940	1,11,276
Sipri	...	...	22,630	20,805	43,435
Total			5,70,851	5,77,435	11,48,286

The total amount of cash receipts under this head was Rs. 20,455-11-2, and the disbursements Rs. 18,918-8-7.

15. The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during the year was as follows:—

			Number.	Amount.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Orders issued	...	...	9,483	2,80,662	1	0
Orders paid	...	...	3,536	1,39,074	3	0

16. The above result speaks very favorably of the money order business being continued under the Postal Department, and there is no doubt that the new system is much more convenient to the public than the old system under the Treasury Department.

17. There was no case of mail robbery during the year. The Darbar, however, has been frequently writing to this office against the new practice of sending constant remittances by post on the ground that it would induce people of bad character to commit depredations.

18. *Telegraph Office.*—The following statement shows the working of the telegraph offices at Morar and the Gwalior Fortress, as also their financial positions :—

Offices.	Messages de- spatched.		Messages received.		Disbursements.				Profits.	Remarks.
	Inland.	Overland.	Inland.	Overland.	Revenue.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.		
					Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Morar ...	4,417	24	6,188	32	9,384 7	3,511 12	354 10	3,866 6	5,518 1	
Gwalior Fortress ...	186	1	328	...	430 0	430 0*	.....	430 0	.....	* Inclu- ding contingencies.
Total ...	4,603	25	6,526	32	9,814 7	3,941 12	354 10	4,296 6	5,518 1	

19. *Roads.*—The new road from Gwalior Railway station to Lashkar, which was commenced last year by His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, has been completed. It has been a great convenience to the public.

20. The original report of the Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, showing the state of roads, accompanies this, from which it will be seen that the Gwalior and Jhansi Road is being entirely re-metalled. The first section, Gwalior and Etawah Road, has been metalled, and many culverts built; the earth-work of second section is in hand. New encamping grounds have, with the sanction of the Durbar, been marked out between Gwalior and Bhind.

21. The subject of road metal is under reference; the intention of the Durbar is that cultivable lands should not be used for the purpose of kunkur quarry unless in cases of absolute necessity, and that, as far as possible, kunkur should be dug from waste lands.

22. *Railway.*—The report kindly furnished by the Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, showing the progress in the works of the railway, is also attached to this report.

23. The railway bridge over the Chumbul has been opened since 15th instant, and thus through railway communication between Gwalior and Agra has been established.

24. *Archæological works.*—The monuments in the Gwalior Fortress were inspected by Captain Cole, R.E., of the Archæological Department, in November 1880, who recommended that the ancient architectures at the place worth preservation should be cleaned, &c. An application was accordingly made to Government for a grant, and a sum of Rs. 6,500 having been sanctioned, the work has been set in hand under the Political Agent, Major Keith being appointed under him to supervise the work.

25. *Museum.*—A museum has been formed in the Fortress, necessary funds having been provided by the Cantonment Committee.

26. *Civil Justice.*—The following is the statement showing disposal of civil suits:—

Court.	Number of suits.					Suits disposed of during 1880-81.		
	Pending at close of 1879-80.	Instituted during 1880-81.	Total.	Disposed of during 1880-81.	Balance at close of the year.	Value.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of cases.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Political Agent, Gwalior ...	...	1	1	1	...	100 0 0	9 6 0	4 days.
Morar Civil Court ...	1	18	19	10	9	13,579 5 3	93 6 7	1 day.
Morar Small Cause Court ...	6	138	144	125	19	6,902 11 3	10 12 10	67 days.
Total ...	7	157	164	136	28	20,582 0 6	.....	...

27. There was no appeal during year from the decision of the Civil Judge, Morar, to the Political Agent's Court.

28. The above figures show that 136 civil cases were decided during the year 1880-81, whereas in the previous year the number of cases decided was 261. The cause of the reduction is due to there being no Assistant Cantonment Magistrate during most part of the year, and the absence of Major Playfair on furlough.

29. *Criminal Justice.*—A return of criminal cases decided during the year is given below:—

	Pending at close of 1879-80.	Instituted during 1880-81.		Total.		Disposed of.								Pending at close of the year.	Number of witnesses attended.	Average duration of cases.
		Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Discharged.	Whipped.	Fined.		Imprisoned.		Total.				
								Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.			
Political Agent, Gwalior	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	1
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar	2,335	907	2,335	907	25	16	12	9	2,156	759	142	132	2,335	907	1'09
Total	2,337	909	2,337	909	27	18	12	9	2,156	769	142	132	2,337	909	...

30. There were two appeals from the order of the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to the Political Agent, Gwalior, and in both cases the orders of the Lower Court were upheld.

31. A comparison with the figures in the last year's report with those given above will show that there is an increase in the number of

cases decided in 1880-81 than in 1879-80 by 349, the cause of which is attributed to the better supervision exercised by the police in detecting thefts, &c., and in enforcing cantonment rules since their pay has been increased.

32. *Robberies.*—Eight cases of robbery, including two bullock train robberies, were reported to this office as having occurred within the Gwalior territory, in which property valuing Rs. 3,115-5-6 was said to have been plundered. The Durbar was addressed in each case to make requisite inquiry.

33. In two of these cases the parties did not come forward to furnish particulars of their losses, though called on by the Durbar to do so, and in the remaining cases no trace of the offenders has yet been found.

34. Full amounts of compensation for Chirwa and Shujalpur mail robberies have been paid by the Durbar, and the amounts remitted to proper quarters.

35. *Dacoity.*—The dacoity return received from the Durbar is blank, and there was no case of poisoning or strangulation during the year.

36. *Extradition.*—The operations under the Extradition Act were as follows:—

Number of accused persons made over by Durbar to Magistrates of British districts and Political Agents of other States without application				...	...	...	11
On application out of 37				...	...	...	34
							—
Total surrendered by Durbar				...			45
							—
Number of persons surrendered to Durbar without requisition				...	...	...	2
On requisition out of 39				...	...	...	37
							—
Total surrendered to Durbar				...			39
							—

37. *Summons.*—Seventy-three summonses in civil cases were received from British Courts for service, of which 54 were returned duly served, 8 without service, and 11 still under service. The Durbar had issued three summonses, all of which were served by officers of British districts.

38. *Morar Garrison.*—The Morar garrison consisted of the following troops:—

	Cavalry.				Artillery.				Infantry Regiments.			
	European.		Native.		European.		Native.		European.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
At Morar	1	382	3	378	...	...	1	898	2	1,182
Gwalior Fortress	1	76	...	...	3 Cos.	272	...	...
Local Corps, Goona	1	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	885	4	454	...	...	1 & 3 Cos.	1,170	2	1,182

39. *Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.*—The office of Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, was held by the following officers during the year :—

Major MacGhee from 1st April to 4th September 1880.

„ Playfair from 5th September to 31st March 1881.

Both these officers were zealous and energetic in their duties.

40. *Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.*—Since Captain Thornton's transfer to Rajputana in January 1880, there was no regular Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar till Lieutenant Kennedy joined the office on 7th October 1880, and after his transfer to Goojrat in February last, the office has been held temporarily by Captain Angus of the 65th Foot; he has no judicial powers.

41. *Gwalior Treasury.*—The following officers held charge of the Gwalior Residency Treasury during the year :—

Munshi Fakhr-ud-din, 1st April to 3rd September 1880.

Major MacGhee, 4th September to 20th „ „

„ Playfair, 21st do. to 6th October „

Lieutenant Kennedy, 7th October to 9th February 1881.

Captain Angus, 10th February to 31st March „

42. The transactions of the Treasury were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Miscellaneous and Civil Court deposits	...	...	...	2,16,504	11	1
By sale of stamps	...	...	...	5,254	15	6
Repayment of loan	...	...	...	6,00,000	0	0
Local funds	...	...	...	83,993	11	9
Savings Bank	...	...	...	16,627	3	9
Bills issued	...	...	...	14,27,310	6	3
Post Office revenue	...	...	...	1,73,985	14	1
Telegraph do.	...	...	...	9,156	8	0
Military receipts	...	...	...	80,223	10	9
Public Works Department receipts	...	...	...	74,268	6	6
Receipts on account of S. S. Railway	...	...	...	1,43,274	15	9
Tributes and contribution	...	...	...	1,39,633	13	6
Cash remittances	...	...	...	12,85,500	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,534	9	8
				42,62,268	14	7
Opening balance on 1st April 1880	...			4,48,966	12	9
Total	...			47,11,235	11	4

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Repayment of deposits ...	2,32,274	1	7			
Interest on loans ...	6,35,327	5	6			
Local Funds ...	1,09,673	0	9			
Savings Bank ...	5,799	5	8			
Bills discharged ...	2,75,601	3	7			
Postal payments ...	14,223	2	3			
Telegraph ditto ...	14,616	9	9			
Military ditto ...	18,90,813	15	2			
Public Works ...	5,69,449	2	10			
Tribute and contribution ...	68,073	10	6			
Salt ...	3,12,500	0	0			
Salary of gazetted officers and their establishments ...	92,098	14	9			
Pensions ...	10,792	13	6			
				42,31,243	5	10
Closing balance on 31st March 1881 ...	.....			4,79,992	5	6
Grand Total ...	.....			47,11,235	11	4

43. The following tributes were paid to the Gwalior Durbar through this office:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tallani rent for S. 1936 from the Chief of Rajgarh-Chandori ...	85,172	0	0
Nadigaon tribute for S. 1936, Nana Shahi Rs. 15,000, or Government Rs. ...	13,153	13	6
Sitamarr tribute, Government Rs. ...	51,480	0	0

44. The transactions of the District Savings Bank at Morar are given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance ...	6,837	9	3
Deposits during the year ...	9,214	14	10
Interest allowed ...	429	2	7
Total ...	16,481	10	8
Withdrawn during the year ...	2,077	0	0
Closing balance ...	14,404	10	8

45. Babu Gopal Chander Das, Treasury Head Clerk, rejoined from one year's sick leave on the 6th October 1880, and the work of the Treasury is now going on smoothly.

46. *Local Funds*.—A statement showing the receipts and charges of the Local Funds is appended.

Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Fund, Morar ...	27,079 10 9	51,811 12 5	81,921 7 2	63,013 10 7	18,907 12 7
Ditto, Sipri ...	10,221 11 10	8,329 3 10	18,519 15 8	8,231 0 1	10,318 15 7
Residency Fund ...	233 5 7	4,712 0 10	4,915 6 5	4,151 4 5	791 2 0
Total ...	37,531 12 2	67,882 1 1	1,05,416 13 3	75,393 15 1	30,017 14 2

47. *Registration*.—Forty-five deeds were registered by the Registrar at Morar, for which Rs. 109-8-0 were realised on account of registration fees. Besides the above, 63 powers-of-attorney drawn by persons residing in the Gwalior territory were attested by the Political Agent, and the amount of fees received for them was Rs. 101.

48. *Important events*.—Of the events of any importance that occurred during the year, the first is the naming of Sindia's son.

49. *Naming of Sindia's son*.—The Prince who was born in October 1876 was named Madho Maharaj on the 24th May 1880. A Durbar was held by His Highness the Maharaja Sindia on the occasion, and in commemoration of the same food and money were lavishly distributed to the poor, and several prisoners of short terms were released from jails in the Gwalior territory.

On the following day, 25th May 1880, salutes were fired from the artillery at Morar and Gwalior Fortress in honor of the occasion.

50. *Death of Sindia's Senior Maharani*.—The second event of importance is the death of the senior Maharani of His Highness. This melancholy event took place on the 15th of August 1880, after a few days' suffering from fever and swelling of the throat.

On receipt of intelligence of this sad occurrence, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India wrote a kharita of condolence to His Highness the Maharaja Sindia expressing His Excellency's sympathy in His Highness' bereavement.

51. *Sindia's visits to British territory during the year*.—During the year under report His Highness the Maharaja Sindia had left Gwalior on two occasions—the first was on the 28th of July 1880, when His Highness proceeded to Mathura and Bindraban for the purpose of pilgrimage, from which His Highness returned to his capital on the 18th of August 1880.

52. On the second occasion His Highness went to Toondla to meet the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on his way to Simla.

53. *Kabul War*.—The intelligences of the capture of Kabul and defeat of Ayub Khan's troops near Kandahar by the British forces were

received with great pleasure by His Highness the Maharaja, and on both occasions His Highness ordered salutes to be fired from his artillery.

54. *Death of the Maharaja of Jeypore.*—The Maharaja Sindia received the news of the death of His Highness Maharaja Ramsing of Jeypore with deep regret, and as a mark of respect closed all the shops, &c., at his capital for one day.

55. *Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Morar.*—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, paid a visit to Morar during the month of March last. The usual ceremonies were observed.

56. *Investiture of the title of Karbari to Sir Ganpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I.*—In recognition of his valuable services to the State, His Highness the Maharaja Sindia invested Sir Ganpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., Minister of the State, with the title of Karbari in lieu of the title of Dewan formerly held by him.

57. The census of population of the whole of Gwalior territory was taken on the 17th February 1881, in accordance with the request of the Government of India on the subject. The Durbar at first hesitated, but the object of the census being duly explained to them, no further objection was raised.

58. *His Highness' health.*—The Maharaja was ill in December and January; he was attended first by Dr. Amesbury and afterwards by Dr. Beaumont. His health has not been good for some time.

59. *Paper Mills.*—Paper mills have been established by the Maharaja, and are now at work; the paper has hitherto been made from jowari stalks, and appears to be tough and serviceable. The mills are now sublet to a Parsi.

The Maharaja talks of establishing iron-works, but nothing has yet been decided on. The iron ore is excessively rich, containing 75 per cent of metal.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE FOR THE FASLI YEAR 1290.

In December last His Highness the Maharaja took a trip to the Deccan for the benefit of his health. He was absent in the Deccan for about three months.

2. In January last His Highness Prince Shivaji Row Holkar went on travel towards Rajputana. Thence he proceeded to Guzerat, and returned to Indore after visiting Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bombay, and other places.

3. In the course of the last year His Highness Prince Yeshwant Row Holkar went on a pilgrimage to Rameswar and Benares.

4. There was no change in the *personnel* of the Durbar in the last year with the exception of the temporary appointment of Mr. Daji Mulhar, Ameen of Garote, as Revenue Secretary to the Durbar.

5. *Civil Justice*.—The year 1290 Fasli commenced with a balance of 954 pending original suits, made up of 457 in the Indore Zillah, 334 in the Nemad and Nemawar Zillah, and 163 in the Rampura Zillah.

6. The number of original suits filed in the year was 6,090 ; of these, 2,921 were filed in the Indore Zillah, 1,979 in the Nemad-Nemawar Zillah, and 1,190 in the Rampura Zillah. Seventy cases were transferred from the Courts in which they were filed to other Courts for disposal. Thus there were in all 7,114 cases for disposal. Of these, 2,641 were disposed of in the Indore Zillah, 1,869 in the Nemad and Nemawar Zillah, and 1,125 in the Rampura Zillah. The total number of cases disposed of was 5,635, leaving a balance of 1,479 (*vide* statement in the Appendix marked A).

7. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject-matter: 2,090 were on written bonds; 1,468 on oral promise; 2,219 on account stated; 72 on mortgage bonds; three on deeds of sale; 121 for easements, trespass, &c.; 20 for partition; and 68 on other claims. The details are given in the statement marked B in the Appendix.

8. These may again be thus classified according to their value: Below Rs. 5—866; above Rs. 5 and below Rs. 10—1,121; above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 20—1,481; above Rs. 20 and below Rs. 50—1,383; above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 200—934; above Rs. 200 and below Rs. 1,000—241; above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 2,000—20; above Rs. 2,000 and below Rs. 5,000—13; above Rs. 5,000 and below Rs. 10,000—2. The details are given in the statement marked C in the Appendix.

9. There were 50 appeal cases pending before the several Zillah Courts at the commencement of the year 1290, 125 appeal cases were filed in the year and 13 were transferred, making a total of 188 cases

for disposal; of these, 53 were disposed of by the Zillah Judge, Indore, 50 by the Zillah Judge, Nemad and Nemawar, and 24 by the Zillah Judge, Rampura. The total number disposed of was 127, leaving a balance of 61 at the close of the year (*vide* statement in the Appendix marked D).

10. There were in the year 1290 Fasli 5,207 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 1,904 applications pending at the close of the year 1289 Fasli. Of these, 2,894 applications were disposed of in the following modes:—

771 by cash payment in Court.

680 by compromise.

527 by granting instalments.

74 by the delivery of specific property.

842 were otherwise executed (*vide* statement marked E in the Appendix).

11. There were 430 civil appeals (1st, 2nd, and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal in the Sudder Court; of these, 228 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 202 at the end of the year (*vide* statement marked F in the Appendix).

12. *Criminal*.—There were 7,724 criminal cases for trial this year, including 557 cases which remained pending at the close of the last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 7,009, and the balance left at the close of the year was 715.

13. Three hundred cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial in the year, and nine remained pending at the end of the past year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal on the file of the Sessions Courts was 309.

14. Of these, 1 was committed to the Sudder Court, 133 to the Indore Zillah Court, 96 to the Nemad and Nemawar Zillah Court, and 70 to the Rampura Zillah Court. The Sudder Court,* the Indore Zillah Court, and the Nemad and Nemawar Zillah

* Left one case undecided.

Court cleared their file. The Rampura Zillah Court disposed of 62 cases, leaving 14 pend-

ing at the close of the year.

15. The number of persons concerned in these criminal cases was 12,328; of these, 5,096 were acquitted and 6,121 were convicted, and the balance left undisposed of was 1,111. Amongst the persons convicted, 3,422 confessed their guilt, and 2,699 were convicted upon other evidence.

Details are given in the statement marked G.

16. There were 14 cases of murder, 5 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 7 of attempt to murder, 19 of causing miscarriage, 17 of rape, 23 of grievous hurt, 396 of hurt, 18 of kidnapping and abduction, 102 of adultery, 55 of enticing away married women, 40 of wrongful confinement, 3,177 of assault and criminal force, 46 of attempt to commit suicide, 55 of criminal intimidation, 31 of robbery and dacoity, 26 of house-breaking by night, 17 of extortion, 1,367 of

theft, 52 of criminal breach of trust, 89 of criminal misappropriation of property, 46 of receiving stolen property, 67 of cheating, 20 of using and making false coin and stamps, 30 of fabricating false evidence, 20 of giving false evidence, 8 of keeping false weights and measures, 3 of using false weights and measures, 99 of defamation, 31 of receiving illegal gratification, 52 of criminal trespass, 213 of mischief, 10 of harbouring offenders, 29 of escape from lawful confinement, and 825 of miscellaneous minor offences.

17. Of the persons convicted, 3 were hanged, 6 imprisoned for life, 1 sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years, 2 to imprisonment between ten and fourteen years, 4 to imprisonment between seven and ten years, 13 to imprisonment between five and seven years, 33 to imprisonment between three and five years, 71 to imprisonment between one and three years, 112 to imprisonment between six and twelve months, 146 to imprisonment between three and six months, 57 to imprisonment between two and three months, 68 to imprisonment between one and two months, and 620 to imprisonment to one month and under.

18. There were 129 criminal appeals for decision in the Zillah Courts and Courts of Magistrates of the first and second class, of which 111 were disposed of; the balance at the end of the year was 18, as will appear from the statement marked H.

19. In the Sudder Court there were 131 criminal cases on the file for disposal, inclusive of 3 sessions cases; 2 sessions cases and 93 appeals were disposed of. In 38 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 20 modified, and in 26 reversed; 9 cases were sent back for re-trial. The balance at the end of the year was 36. Details are given in the statement marked I.

EDUCATION.

20. This department was managed satisfactorily by the Officiating Superintendent of the State Education. In the year under review the Durbar appointed a committee of examiners to examine the different schools forming the Indore Madrassa. This examination was held in the month of October last. The several examiners reported that the classes they examined were making steady progress.

21. The following is an extract from the report submitted by the Officiating Superintendent:—

“The total number of schools embracing a variety of languages, *viz.*, English, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindi, and Marathi was 97 at the end of the official year, inclusive of the medical and the law schools, and showing an increase of seven schools as against last year. This increase is due, as shown under the head of “Remarks” in the Appendices A and B, to the opening of 14 new schools and the abolition of six old schools, and one newly opened school. The total number of pupils was 4,589 as against 4,117 of the last year, showing an increase of 472 pupils. The total cost of direction, inspection, and instruction amounted to Rs. 38,860-4-3.

“In the year under report Government outlay on new school-houses amounted to Rs. 3,002-14-9.

“Among schools wholly maintained by Government, there were 4 English schools with an attendance of 176 pupils, 9 Sanscrit schools numbering 253 pupils, 6 Persian schools attended by 199 pupils, 29 Hindu schools numbering 1,598 pupils, 8 Marathi schools attended by 473 pupils, 15 mixed schools with an attendance of 984 pupils, one law school attended by 18 pupils and a medical school numbering 7 pupils.

“Among schools partly maintained by popular contributions, there were 20 Hindi schools attended by 541 pupils, 4 mixed schools numbering 216 pupils, one Persian school with an attendance of 31 pupils, and one Marathi school numbering 93 pupils on its rolls.

“The total receipts of popular contributions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,160-4.

“The staff of teachers in the Indore English school, excepting the appointment of an additional hand on a salary of Rs. 15 per month to teach the primer class from 6th August 1880, has undergone no change.

“The school passed this year one student of the name of Mr. Balkrishna Nilkuntha Damle at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He has been paid a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month, and has been attending Wilson's College, Bombay.

“With reference to my report for the last year, I am glad to observe that the Durbar has been pleased to confirm Mr. S. B. Kirtiker in his appointment as First Assistant.

“Though His Highness the Maharaja could not personally examine the Indore Madrassa this year on account of illness in the month of Kartik, the Durbar appointed a committee to hold the annual examination and found the Madrassa in all its branches—English, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindi and Marathi—to be in good order and to show progress.

“As reported to me by the two Inspectors, all the schools in the districts are in good order, except the English school at Khargone, the four Hindi schools at Susari, Nisarpur, Shundershi, and Raipur, and the two newly opened schools at Shiwna and Kampeli near Tarana.

“At the time of the abolition of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Mandleshwar, the people of Mehidpore had applied for an English school, and the matter having been represented to the Durbar by me, sanction was accordingly obtained to open an English school at Mehidpore, and transfer the Headmaster of the abolished school to take charge of the new school.

“*Female School.*—There are three female schools in the State, and they are all in good order and show progress.

“*Law School.*—The school passed in the year under report 15 students at the Judicial Public Service Examination. This result is highly creditable to Messrs. G. V. Tullu, M.A., L.L.B., and the Mahomedan Law teacher.

“*The Medical School.*—The school is attended by seven students. In the final examination which Dr. Beaumont, late Residency Surgeon, held at the time of his departure, four students came out successful.

“During the year under report I was also indebted to the several Subhas, Amins, and other subordinate civil officers in the State for having rendered me every assistance.”

22. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to give a handsome reward to Mr. Wasudeo Ballal Mulay, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, for preparing manuals of a Hindi Geography, a Hindi History of India, and a Hindi Arithmetic for the use of our Hindi schools.

23. There are five persons at present receiving stipends from the State, and studying in the several colleges of the Bombay Presidency, two in the Grant Medical College at Bombay, one in the Arts' College of Dr. Wilson at Bombay, one in the Deccan College at Poona, and one in the Science College at Poona.

24. One of the two State scholars who were being educated in the Agricultural College at Madras completed his course of studies in November last.

25. *Law Class.*—The progress made by the students of this class was highly satisfactory. In July last the Durbar held an examination of persons wishing to enter the judicial and the revenue services of the State. Seventeen persons appeared for this examination, of whom 15 passed. Almost all the passed men were students of the Law Class.

26. *Sanscrit College.*—The Sanscrit College made some progress in the year under notice.

27. *Medical Class.*—The Medical Class made a very satisfactory progress in the year under review. Dr. Keegan, in his report on this class remarks as follows :—

“The first batch of students (numbering four) has completed a complete course of study in anatomy, materia medica (including therapeutics), medicine, and surgery, and each student of this class is now qualified to undertake the duties of an hospital assistant. One student of this batch has been lately appointed to the charge of the city dispensary. His name is Gopal Parsuram, son of a Vaidya. He is a very intelligent young man, and Dr. Beaumont considered him the best of his class. Another student belonging to this batch, Gopal Bajee Row, is permanently attached to the charitable hospital, and in addition to performing the duties of Meteorological Observer, assists Mr. Ganput Singh in one of the surgical wards. The remaining two, by name Atmaram Raghoba and Assadyar Khan, are now qualified for employment by the Durbar as hospital assistants in the branch dispensaries in His Highness' territory.

“The second batch consisting of six students has completed a complete course of anatomy and materia medica, including therapeutics. They have completed a course of practice of medicine with the exception

of diseases of the liver and kidneys. In surgery they have also nearly completed a full course. The students of this class, like the students of the first class, have been taught to diagnose cases as they present themselves in the wards and out-patient room of the hospital. They are also allowed to perform minor operations under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon or Mr. Ganput Singh. They have been taught the art of bandaging and the dressing of surgical cases, and they assist at the performance of major operations, and thus gain experience and steadiness. They have also been instructed in the correct method of taking notes of the more important and interesting cases in the surgical and medical wards, and so their education has been of the most practical and useful description. A certain number of beds is allotted to each student, and he is required to make a diagnosis of each case, give his opinion as to prognosis and treatment. This portion of the work is supervised by the Residency Surgeon and Mr. Ganput Singh. Mr. Ganput Singh also superintends the anatomical studies and lectures the students in *materia medica*, and Dr. Beaumont gave clinical lectures in the practice of medicine and surgery."

28. *Engineering Class*—Under the orders of the Durbar, the Engineers in charge of the new palace works examined this class in the month of May last, and reported favorably as to the progress made by the students in the subjects taught them.

ABKARI.

29. The agreement for the sale of the abkari farms of the Indore and Mhow circles came to an end at the close of the Fasli year 1290. His Highness the Maharaja was, however, pleased to sanction the continuance of the existing system for one year more, *i.e.*, for the Fasli year 1291, and accordingly the farms for the Fasli year 1291 were sold as usual by auction. The amounts realized by the sale were Rs. 77,550 and Rs. 83,500, respectively. The figures for the past year were Rs. 63,100 and Rs. 70,800, respectively.

JAILS.

30. *Indore Central Jail*.—On the 6th of June 1880 there were 321 prisoners on the roll. During the year under review 533 were received. The total number on the roll was 854; of these, 495 prisoners were released; one escaped when sent on out-door work, two were transferred to the Mundlaiser jail and 12 died, leaving a balance of 344 on the roll on the last day of the year. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 346; the average daily sick per cent 11·36, and death per cent 1·40.

31. *Mundlaiser Jail*.—The balance of the past year was 168, the number admitted in the year was 121, making a total of 289 on the roll; of these, 80 were released, 42 were transferred to other jails, one was hanged, and four died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 162. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 159, the average daily sick per cent 10·2, and death per cent 1·39.

32. *Rampura Jail*.—The balance of last year was 16, the number admitted in the year was 59, making a total of 75; of these, 25 were released, 14 were transferred to other jails, and two died. The balance on the roll at the end of the year was 34.

33. The jail manufactory attached to the Indore Central Jail worked successfully in the year under notice. That attached to the Mund-laisar jail also did considerable work. A similar manufactory was newly opened at the Rampura jail in the past year.

34. Besides these principal jails there are subordinate jails in the mahals, where prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment are kept.

35. *Municipality*.—The revenue and expenditure of the Indore Municipality for the year 1290 Fasli were as follows:—

REVENUE.				Rs.
Last year's balance ...	...	...	...	195
Trade tax ...	...	...	...	18,516
House tax ...	...	...	...	3,974
Drainage contribution ...	...	...	...	4,710
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	10,567
Sircar contribution ...	...	...	...	5,102
Total ...				<u>43,064</u>

EXPENDITURE.				
Establishment ...	...	...	...	3,703
Fire engines ...	...	...	...	3,073
Conservancy carts ...	...	...	...	9,369
Repair of drains ...	...	...	...	960
Roads ...	...	...	...	11,044
Lighting ...	...	...	...	2,963
Compensation for property taken up ...	...	...	...	54
Sewage farms ...	...	...	...	149
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	5,277
Total ...				<u>36,592</u>

36. According to the figures given above, the balance on hand of the Municipality at the close of the year 1290 was Rs. 6,472. This included Rs. 6,133, being the amount of outstandings due to the Municipality; the actual balance was thus reduced to Rs. 326.

37. The Municipality utilized its limited resources most usefully in the year under review.

Two new water-fountains were constructed in the Lodipura Street. The Ranipura road was considerably widened to meet the increased pressure put upon it in consequence of the opening of the railway, and thorough repairs were made to the Moosafarkhana situated on that road. Almost all the important roads in and around the city were repaired. Eight additional lights were put up in places where their absence caused great inconvenience. The sanitary arrangements made by the Municipality were highly creditable.

38. *Railway*.—In the year under review the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway was opened as far as Chitor.

39. The Durbar now and then used to hear complaints from all sides to the effect that the gates of the level-crossing situated in the neighbourhood of the Indore Station and on the road leading from Ranipura to the station and to the Residency were closed a number of times daily on account of shunting carried on at the station, and kept closed for an unnecessarily long time, thus causing a great deal of inconvenience to the public. The Durbar addressed the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject; the Agent to the Governor-General arranged for a committee to meet at the Indore Station with a view to discuss matters, and take remedial measures. A committee did accordingly meet on the 21st May last. It consisted of Mr. Conder, the Manager of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, and Mr. Floyd, the Railway Engineer, on the part of the Railway authorities, and of Captain Robertson and the Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. Matters were discussed, and the result was that Mr. Conder issued orders calculated to minimize the inconvenience caused to the public. The Durbar is glad to state that the orders passed by the Manager as a temporary measure have produced the desired effect.

40. The Durbar is of opinion that it is time the question of putting some sort of fencing to protect the railway line against cattle trespass is duly considered. The absence of such fencing is at present causing inconvenience both to the railway and to the people of the villages through whose limits the line passes.

41. It is hoped that this matter will receive the best consideration at the hands of the Agent to the Governor-General.

42. *Press*.—This department executed 299 jobs in the year under review. Of these, 239 were Government jobs, inclusive of the issues of the *Sirkar Gazette*, and 60 were private.

43. The receipts and charges of this department are given below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Value of printing work done for the Government ...	2,940
Ditto ditto ditto for private persons ...	235
Charges for private notices inserted in the Gazette ...	99
Subscription to the Gazette ...	59
Miscellaneous receipts ...	270
Estimated value of binding work ...	205
Total ...	3,808

CHARGES.

Establishment ...	2,614
Contingencies ...	159
Total ...	2,773

There is thus an excess in receipt of Rs. 1,035 over charges.

44. *Post Office*.—The Postal department of the State cost Rs. 14,646, while the revenue collected by it was Rs. 7,615, exclusive of the value of the "Service" covers which numbered 1,25,006. The postage on these "Service" covers is estimated at Rs. 17,600.

45. *Stamp*.—The revenue realized by this department in the past Fasli year amounted to Rs. 60,500. The revenue collected in the year 1289 was Rs. 71,000. Thus the collections for 1290 fell short of those for 1289 by Rs. 10,500.

46. *Survey and Settlement*.—The survey of the mahals of Kaitha and Turana was completed during the year under review. That of Rampura, Garote, Manassa, Chandwasa, Nundwai, Mehidpore and Khargone was in progress when the year closed.

47. *Season and Agriculture*.—The season proved very favorable to the production of both the kharif and rabi crops. The rainfall up to the end of September amounted to about 43 inches, being 3 inches over and above the average rainfall of Malwa.

48. The outturn of all the crops was remarkably good, and prices fell considerably in the latter half of the year, as will appear from the statement marked J.

49. Rupees 32,000 were distributed as tuccavee for the purchase of bullocks, and Rs. 14,000 were presented to the ryots for the same purpose. Rupees 76,000 were advanced as tuccavee for sinking wells and Rs. 25,500 were presented for the same purpose. One thousand and thirty-six ryots with 807 ploughs and 1,754 bullocks came from the surrounding countries to settle into His Highness' territories, while 571 ryots with 409 ploughs and 829 bullocks left the Indore territories.

50. *Medical Department*.—There was no outbreak of any epidemic or cholera during the year, and public health was good.

51. The number of children vaccinated during the year was 3,187; out of these, 2,961 or 93·2 per cent were successful.

52. There were two foundings in the Foundling Asylum on the last day of the Fasli year 1289, and five were newly admitted. All these seven died in the year. Dr. Choonilal has been asked to account for this heavy mortality. Two orphans remained in the asylum at the close of the preceding year, and eight were admitted in the course of the year. All these remained in the asylum at the end of the year.

53. *Public Works Department*.—His Highness the Maharaja sanctioned the amount required for the completion of the Dhar road. The work is now in progress.

54. The expenditure incurred in connection with the construction of the new palace at Shirpore up to the end of Fasli 1289 amounted to Rs. 3,44,000, and Rs. 2,13,000 were spent in the year under review, making a total of Rs. 5,57,000 from the commencement of the work up to the close of the past year.

55. Rupees 31,960 were sanctioned for the repair of old tanks, wells, and odies, and Rs. 2,04,620 were sanctioned for the construction of new ones. Rupees 34,720 were sanctioned for the repair and construction of public buildings. All this expenditure was ordered to be made through the Revenue officers.

56. *Registration*.—The number of documents received for registration during the year under review was 446. The total receipts of this department amounted to Rs. 6,665. Full and correct accounts have not yet been received about the expenditure incurred in this department, and the net income cannot therefore be ascertained at present. The working of the registration rules was pretty satisfactory in the year under notice.

57. *Police*.—In the year under review the total strength of the Police force, inclusive of the mounted police, was 5,200, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 6,21,200.

58. *Khasgee*.—The Khasgee Naib Dewan reports that 534 civil suits and 973 criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 91 civil suits and 64 criminal cases on the files on the last day of the year.

59. There were 285 applications for execution before the Civil Courts of the Khasgee at the commencement of the year. Of these, 186 were disposed of, and 99 remained pending at the close of the year.

60. The total demand of this department for the Fasli year under review was Rs. 4,85,500. Of this sum, collections amounted to Rs. 4,34,600, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,900.

61. *Cotton Mill*.—As Mr. Broome has not yet submitted his report in connection with the working of the cotton mill for the past year, the Durbar is not in a position to say anything in reference to the subject.

62. *Revenue*.—The demand, collection and balance of the gross revenues of the State were as follows:—

		Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
Fasli 1289	...	61,82,600	53,03,200	8,79,400
„ 1290	...	66,36,300	58,53,500	7,82,800

63. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below:—

Receipts.

No.	Sources.	Fasli 1289.	Fasli 1290.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land Revenue ...	29,56,700	35,83,100	
2	Customs ...	6,59,000	5,65,600	
3	Abkari ...	1,50,600	1,07,500	
4	Tributes ...	1,36,900	1,58,500	
5	Stamps ...	86,900	48,400	
6	Fines ...	65,200	63,300	
7	Interest ...	9,20,600	9,62,500	
8	Post Office ...	5,100	4,500	
9	Mint ...	10,400	2,000	
10	Miscellaneous ...	3,11,800	3,58,100	
	Total ...	53,03,200	58,53,500	

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fasli 1299.	Fasli 1290.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Palace	10,23,100	13,15,200	The increase is due to the Maharaja and Princes' trips to the Deccan, &c., and the birth of a grandson.
2	Civil Establishment ...	7,06,200	8,19,500	
3	Religious Establishment ...	40,200	37,800	
4	Charitable	63,400	68,600	
5	Army and Police ...	16,25,500	15,93,600	Of this, Rs. 6,21,200 is the charge for Police.
6	Courts ...	51,000	51,500	
7	Jails ...	39,700	39,000	
8	Education ...	42,200	41,600	
9	Post Office ...	11,500	13,700	
10	Survey ...	38,200	27,000	
11	Public Works ...	6,35,600	6,74,300	
12	Hospitals ...	29,000	28,800	
13	Pensions ...	23,800	22,300	
14	Contingent to British Government ...	1,19,000	1,19,000	
15	Remissions ...	47,100	1,77,300	
16	Miscellaneous ...	65,000	83,900	
17	Interest ...	45,000	1,93,200	
	Total ...	46,05,000	53,06,300	

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881. }

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table A.

Statement showing the number of Civil original suits filed, disposed of, and pending during Fasli year 1290.

Name of Court.	For disposal.				Disposed of.								Balance.		
	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Dismissed for default.	Compromised.	Decreed by defendant's admission.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Decreed for plaintiff.	Decreed for defendant.	Total.	Below six months.	Above six months.	Total.
INDORE ZILLAH.															
Small Cause Court ...	116	1,576	...	1,692	...	92	82	149	293	743	70	1,429	261	2	263
Zillah Judge ...	21	66	5	92	...	12	2	9	1	51	12	87	4	1	5
Adalut Judge ...	134	335	3	472	37	46	25	48	6	73	8	243	103	126	229
Pergunnah Indore ...	51	299	...	350	...	24	104	85	6	63	12	294	43	13	56
" Alumpore ...	2	15	...	17	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	11	5	1	6
" Samwere ...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Pergunnahs Tarana and															
Kaitha ...	38	68	...	106	...	8	17	4	13	41	5	88	13	5	18
Pergunnah Mehidpore...	9	217	...	226	2	15	8	47	19	79	4	174	49	3	52
Pergunnahs Bitma and															
Hasilpore, Depalpore.	58	126	...	182	...	10	5	28	5	60	8	116	33	33	66
Pergunnah Petlawud ...	12	68	...	80	...	2	7	19	5	18	1	52	20	8	28
" Soondersi ...	18	148	...	166	...	2	48	40	12	33	9	144	22	...	22
NEMAR AND NEMAWAR.															
Small Cause Court ...	...	131	...	131	...	3	12	29	7	34	1	86	42	3	45
Zillah Judge ...	3	7	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7	1	2	3
Pergunnah Khargone ...	148	948	...	1,096	1	13	225	263	48	282	59	891	139	66	205
" Nemawar ...	126	344	...	470	...	19	73	144	38	50	6	330	69	71	140
" Maheshwar...	34	123	4	161	3	2	19	51	14	44	5	138	16	7	23
" Burwai ...	15	307	...	322	1	13	26	96	13	118	32	299	22	1	23
" Chikulda ...	6	100	...	106	...	1	27	50	9	11	...	98	5	3	8
" Bramungam.	2	19	...	21	...	1	1	3	3	7	5	20	1	...	1
" Nagulwadee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAMPURA ZILLAH.															
Zillah Judge ...	15	163	51	229	2	12	46	17	26	54	7	164	31	34	65
Pergunnah Rampura ...	14	12	...	26	1	...	2	3	...	2	...	8	11	7	18
" Bhanpura ...	31	284	1	316	2	...	72	90	9	80	10	263	44	9	53
" Soonail ...	6	55	2	63	...	1	22	17	...	14	...	54	6	3	9
" Jerapore ...	12	113	...	125	...	4	39	42	3	6	4	98	16	11	27
" Garote ...	19	231	1	251	...	3	44	45	28	76	4	200	40	11	51
" Chundwasa...	18	64	1	83	1	3	19	27	8	9	2	69	9	5	14
" Manasa ...	22	206	2	230	1	5	13	98	15	68	4	204	20	6	26
" Narainghur..	21	57	...	78	...	7	9	28	1	16	...	61	10	7	17
" Nundwai ...	5	5	...	10	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	3	3	6
Total ...	954	6,090	70	7,114	51	301	955	1,441	583	2,036	268	5,635	1,038	441	1,479

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881. }

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table B.

The following is a statement of the Suits filed during Fasli year 1290 classified according to their subject-matter:—

Nature of Cases.				No.
Suits on written bonds ...	...	...	...	2,090
„ oral promise ...	...	...	...	1,468
„ account stated ...	...	...	...	2,219
„ mortgage ...	...	...	...	72
„ deeds of sale ...	...	...	...	3
Suits for easements, trespass, &c. ...	...	...	...	121
„ partition ...	...	...	...	20
„ damages ...	...	...	...	68
Total ...				6,061

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881. }

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table C.

The following is a statement of the Suits filed during Fasli year 1290 classified according to their value:—

Valuation of Cases.						No.
Below Rs.	5	...	...	...	...	866
Above „	5 and below Rs.	10	...	...	...	1,121
„	10	„	20	...	...	1,481
„	20	„	50	...	...	1,383
„	50	„	200	...	...	934
„	200	„	1,000	...	...	241
„	1,000	„	2,000	...	...	20
„	2,000	„	5,000	...	...	13
„	5,000	„	10,000	...	...	2
Total ...						6,061

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881. }

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table D.

The following is a statement of the Civil appeals filed in and disposed of by the Zillah Courts during Fashi year 1290 :—

Name of the Court.	Total.			Disposed of.								Balance.		
	Balance of 1289.	Filed in 1290.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Below six months.	Above six months.	Total.
Judge, Zillah Indore ...	13	28	12	53	...	8	12	16	10	7	53	...	...	...
Judge, Zillah Namar and Nemawar ...	12	62	...	74	...	7	23	7	13	...	50	15	9	24
Judge, Zillah Rampura ...	25	35	1	61	...	...	13	5	4	2	24	7	30	37
Total ...	50	125	13	188	...	15	48	28	27	9	127	22	39	61

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table E.

The following is a detailed statement of the execution work received and disposed of by the various Courts in Fasli 1290.

Name of the Tribunal.	No. of applications for execution.				No. of decrees executed.						Total.	Balance.
	Balance of 1290.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalments.	By giving possession of property.	Otherwise executed.			
ZILLAH INDORE.												
Zillah Judge, Indore ...	386	1,524	2	1,912	431	37	352	20	606	1,446	466	
Pergunnah Indore ...	147	72	...	219	9	24	10	3	6	52	167	
„ Alumpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mehidpore ...	130	143	...	273	42	19	32	6	9	109	165	
„ Soondersi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Tarana and Kaitha...	71	70	...	141	17	17	20	5	14	73	68	
„ Hasilpore, Bitma, and Depalpore ...	45	35	...	80	9	13	9	...	7	38	42	
„ Samwere ...	30	79	...	109	17	32	6	1	3	59	50	
„ Petlawud ...	27	35	...	62	5	6	3	7	17	38	24	
ZILLAH NEMAR AND NEMAWAR.												
Zillah Judge, Nemar and Nema-war ...	46	82	...	128	2	21	5	1	31	60	68	
Pergunnah Khargone (Sirkar Bjugud) ...	378	400	7	785	55	204	10	7	48	324	461	
Pergunnah Burwai ...	56	152	...	208	38	40	13	2	18	111	97	
„ Nagulwadee Sendwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bramangam ...	1	10	...	11	3	2	2	...	...	7	4
„ Maheshwar ...	97	109	3	209	7	30	9	...	8	54	154	
„ Chikulda ...	17	27	...	44	7	16	7	3	6	39	5	
„ Nemawar ...	142	177	25	344	19	63	17	6	30	135	209	
ZILLAH RAMPURA.												
Zillah Judge, Rampura ...	125	90	1	216	43	23	25	...	12	103	113	
Pergunnah Rampura ...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Bhanpura ...	36	94	7	137	21	50	...	3	12	86	61	
„ Soonail ...	25	12	...	37	2	12	...	...	4	18	19
„ Jerapore Machalpore	18	15	...	33	5	5	1	2	1	14	19	
„ Garote ...	46	87	...	133	22	42	2	4	5	75	58	
„ Chundwasa ...	32	14	...	46	...	11	...	1	...	12	34	
„ Manasa ...	12	11	...	23	5	6	1	...	...	12	11
„ Naraianghur ...	29	20	...	49	12	6	3	3	5	29	20	
Taluka Nundwal ...	1	1	...	2	...	1	0	...	...	1	1
Grand Total ...	1,904	3,258	45	5,207	771	690	527	74	842	2,894	2,313	

Table F.

The following is a statement of the Civil cases (first, second and miscellaneous Appeals) received and decided by the Sudder Court during Fasli year 1290.

Nature of work.	Received.		Disposed of.						Details of disposal.								
	Balance of 1289.	Received in 1290.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Balance.	Details of disposal.				
													Judge alone.	Judge and Jury unanimously.	Judge with the majority.	Judge in the minority.	
Regular Appeals ...	108	55	...	163	...	13	31	23	20	3	90	73	23	26	40	1	90
Special Appeals ...	143	28	...	171	...	10	31	20	15	2	78	93	16	40	21	1	78
Miscellaneous Appeals ...	27	38	31	96	31	4	10	5	9	1	60	36	57	1	2	0	60
Total ...	278	121	31	430	31	27	72	48	44	6	228	202	96	67	63	2	228

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table G.

The following is a detailed statement of Criminals tried and Cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zillah Judges during the Fashi year 1290:—

Name of the Court.		Number of officers.	Cases.			Disposed of.	Balance.	Persons.			
			Balance of 1289.	Filed during the year.	Total.			Persons for trial.	Persons sentenced.	Persons acquitted.	Balance.
ZILLAH INDORE.											
Zillah Judge ...	...	1	...	133	133	133	...	240	122	118	...
City Indore ...	...	3	64	892	946	897	59	1,811	1,121	593	92
Soobha Indore ...	...	1	10	14	24	23	1	43	21	20	3
Pergunnah Indore ...	...	8	16	586	602	569	31	1,024	522	435	67
" Mehidpore ...	...	7	15	391	406	371	35	641	396	189	57
" Tarana ...	...	4	8	214	222	215	7	319	166	136	17
" Dittma ...	...	1	...	190	190	186	4	265	133	123	9
" Hasilpore ...	...	1	1	117	118	112	6	156	92	58	6
" Depalpore ...	...	2	39	179	217	209	8	372	182	164	26
" Samwere ...	...	2	4	87	91	91	...	121	90	31	...
" Petlawud ...	...	1	...	72	72	65	7	104	77	20	7
" Kaitha ...	...	1	3	40	43	43	...	56	26	30	...
" Soondersee ...	...	1	...	61	61	60	1	86	50	33	3
" Alumpore ...	...	1	...	26	26	26	...	39	38	1	...
ZILLAH RAMTURA.											
Zillah Judge ...	...	1	6	70	76	62	14	186	64	79	43
Soobah Rampura ...	...	1	9	39	49	34	14	95	49	18	23
Pergunnah Rampura ...	...	2	26	117	143	123	20	189	105	47	37
" Garoto ...	...	3	18	248	266	247	19	396	165	193	33
" Manasa ...	...	4	4	147	151	145	6	201	147	47	7
" Chundwassa ...	...	2	17	106	123	103	20	210	110	63	37
" Bhanpura ...	...	4	1	125	126	125	1	195	162	32	1
" Narainghur ...	...	1	8	90	93	93	5	133	63	60	10
" Soonail ...	...	3	37	96	133	118	15	220	96	89	35
" Jersapore ...	...	2	16	169	185	166	29	186	142	39	5
Taluka Nundwai ...	...	1	26	16	41	26	15	61	17	19	15
Moolki Fouz ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Kookdeshur ...	...	1	...	7	7	7	...	7	7	...	...
ZILLAH NEMAR AND NEMAWAR.											
Judge, Nemar ...	...	1	3	96	99	99	...	195	125	70	...
Soobah, Nemar ...	...	1	...	17	17	15	2	38	24	12	2
Pergunnah Khargone ...	...	11	132	1,158	1,290	1,047	243	1,969	626	933	360
" Chikulda ...	...	6	7	302	309	283	26	424	260	138	26
Moolki Fouz ...	...	1	...	6	6	6	...	6	6	...	...
Pergunnah Bramungam ...	...	1	...	77	77	75	2	107	28	76	3
" Maheshwar ...	...	2	1	325	326	324	2	523	255	269	4
" Burwai ...	...	3	5	374	379	373	6	622	299	393	15
" Nemawar ...	...	6	76	463	539	437	102	920	334	439	147
" Kataphode ...	...	1	6	127	133	121	12	172	90	65	17
Total	...	93	657	7,167	7,724	7,009	715	12,328	6,121	5,096	1,111

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,
The 9th September 1881. }

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table H.

Statement showing the Criminal Appeals filed in, and disposed of by, the Zillah Courts and the Magistrates' Courts in the Fasil year 1290.

Courts.	Number of cases for disposal.		Number of cases disposed of.				Balance.			
	Balance of 1289.	Received during the year.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Below one month.	Below three months.	Above three months.	Total.
Judge, Zillah Indore ...	...	45	14	11	20	45	...	...	...	...
City Magistrate, Indore ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate, Mhow ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Judge, Zillah Rampura ...	1	27	17	3	3	23	1	3	1	5
Soobah, Rampura ...	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	3
Judge, Zillah Namar and Namar ...	5	33	18	1	15	34	...	2	2	4
Soobha, Zillah Namar ...	...	4	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	2
Ameen, Zillah Namar ...	5	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	4
Total ...	17	112	129	16	41	111	2	5	11	18

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
The 9th September 1881.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table I.

The following is a detailed table of the Criminal work done by the Sudder Court:—

Nature of work.	Cases filed.		Cases disposed of.				Number of accused of.				How accused dealt with.							Details of disposal.																
	Balance of 1259.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent for re-trial.	Total.	Balance.	Balance of 1259.	Received during the year.	Total.	Sentenced.	Released.	Sent for re-trial.	Total.	Death.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.	Security for good behaviour.	Whipping.	Total number of accused sentenced.	Total number of accused released.	Sent for re-trial.	Judge alone.				Judge and Jury unanimous.	Judge with the majority.	Judge in the minority.	Total.
																											Judge alone.	Judge and Jury unanimous.	Judge with the majority.	Judge in the minority.				
Appeals ...	20	23	43	10	5	9	...	24	24	50	63	113	36	27	...	63	50	...	30	...	6	...	...	...	38	27	...	12	5	5	2	24
Review petitions ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Confirmation cases ...	2	10	12	4	4	...	4	12	...	3	21	24	15	3	6	24	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	15	3	6	6	4	2	...	12	
Miscellaneous appeals	13	14	27	12	1	5	1	19	8	25	34	59	22	24	1	47	12	...	18	...	4	...	...	22	24	1	18	...	...	...	1	19
Cases called upon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Examination of calendars	4	35	30	12	10	11	4	37	2	8	82	90	45	23	21	83	2	...	33	...	9	3	...	45	22	21	34	3	...	...	...	37
Sessions cases	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	6	1	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Total	43	69	131	33	20	26	9	95	36	83	201	234	120	77	28	225	69	0	88	...	20	3	...	120	77	28	72	12	8	...	...	95

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE,

The 9th September 1881.

(Sd.) KHOMAN SINGH,
In Charge Durbar Office.

Table J.

Table showing the Prices which ruled in the City of Indore during the Fasti year 1290.

Month.	Wheat per Mance.				Jowari per Mance.				Rice per Mance.				Gram per Mance.			
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.
June 1880	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
July	17 10	17 4	16 14	10 8	10 0	...	34 0	30 0	24 0	15 4	14 12	14 8	15 4	14 12	14 8	14 8
August	17 4	16 14	16 4	10 4	10 0	9 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	14 14	14 9	14 6	14 14	14 9	14 6	14 6
September	17 8	17 0	16 8	11 0	10 14	9 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	15 8	15 3	14 4	15 8	15 3	14 4	14 4
October	17 0	16 8	16 0	10 2	9 8	9 0	34 0	30 0	24 0	15 8	15 4	14 12	15 8	15 4	14 12	14 12
November	16 5	15 13	15 4	9 1	8 9	7 12	34 0	30 0	24 0	14 10	14 6	13 12	14 10	14 6	13 12	13 12
December	14 4	14 0	13 4	7 4	6 8	5 8	34 0	30 0	24 0	12 0	11 4	10 14	12 0	11 4	10 14	10 14
January 1881	13 4	12 12	11 12	6 12	6 8	5 4	33 0	29 0	23 0	10 6	9 12	9 4	10 6	9 12	9 4	9 4
February	12 4	11 8	10 12	6 0	5 4	4 8	27 8	24 0	20 8	9 4	8 12	8 0	9 4	8 12	8 0	8 0
March	11 12	11 4	10 0	6 0	5 4	4 8	27 0	25 0	20 4	8 0	7 12	...	8 0	7 12	...	...
April	11 0	10 8	9 12	6 8	5 8	4 12	28 0	26 0	22 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 8
May	10 12	10 4	9 12	6 0	5 8	5 0	27 0	26 8	20 0	8 12	8 8	6 4	8 12	8 8	6 4	6 4
...	10 6	9 14	9 6	5 8	5 0	4 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, }
 The 9th September 1881.

(Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
 In Charge Durbar Office.

APPENDIX C.

No. 397, dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, 17th June 1881.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent, Bhopal,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1880-81 just received from Colonel Bannerman.

It appears there is no mention made of local manufactures within the Agency in accordance with Circular No. 43 of 14th May last.

The towns within this Agency are not generally famed for special manufacture.

Sarungpore, however, and Sehore are locally known by the fine puggree and dopatta cloths made. No other handicrafts of special note are known.

Dated Sehore, 30th May 1881.

From—LIEUT.-COL. P. W. BANNERMAN, Political Agent, Bhopal,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

IN submitting the Annual Administration Report for the States within the Bhopal Political Agency, I have the honor to state that I received charge of the Agency from Major W. F. Prideaux on the 29th November 1880.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. The year under review was one of great prosperity in every respect. There was no epidemic of any kind, and the harvest was excellent. In March a fall of rain, and in some parts of the Agency of hail, did damage to the opium; but this was neither general nor great. In many places wheat and gram sold at 40 and 60 seers to the rupee.

The total rainfall, which amounted to 41 inches 14 cents, was distributed as follows:—

					Inches.	Cents.
May	...	...	...	...	0	32
June	...	...	...	...	3	96
July	...	...	...	...	11	20
August	...	...	...	...	9	5
September	...	...	...	...	10	34
October	...	...	...	...	2	40
November	...	...	...	...	2	83
March	...	...	...	...	1	4
					41	14

3. The census was taken throughout the districts under this Agency on the night appointed, *viz.*, 17th February, and nothing occurred on that, or on the occasion of the preliminary operations, worthy of any special remarks.

4. A serious accident occurred on the Nerbudda river on the 6th October. A ferry-boat carrying 90 passengers from the Hoshungabad bank to Murdanpur, in the Bhopal territory, sank while in the middle of the stream, and 54 persons, including the boatman, were drowned. On enquiry it was ascertained that the boat was not in good condition, and was overcrowded.

5. No serious cases of crime by any organized bands of dacoits were reported to this Agency, and there have been no cases of kidnapping. An attempt was made by robbers to plunder the Government mail on the night of the 5th September 1880, a few miles from Sehore on the Sujawulpur road, but feeling from the outside that the bags contained nothing heavy, they allowed the runner to proceed without further molestation.

6. The States of Bhopal, Rajgurh, and Nursingurh have remitted transit duty on salt passing through their territories; and to compensate them for the loss thus incurred, the British Government has agreed to pay Rs. 10,000 to Bhopal, and to give 150 maunds to each of the other two States annually.

7. During the cold weather the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited the principal States under the Agency.

JUSTICE.

8. *Civil.*—Three hundred and seventy-six suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 66,853-11-5 were disposed of during the year, against Rs. 38,161-9-7 in the previous year. This large increase is due to a suit instituted by a merchant of the station to recover a quarter share of the assets of the firm of his uncle, with whom his deceased father carried on business in partnership.

9. *Criminal.*—One hundred and ninety-nine cases were tried during the year in the Courts of the Political Agent and of the Superintendent of the Sehore Sudder Bazar. Of the 299 persons concerned in these, 78 were discharged, 218 convicted and punished. Of the latter, one man was hanged and three were transported for life.

10. The Superintendent, Mr. Ahmed Hossein, has been most zealous in the discharge of his duties. Both as Magistrate and Judge of the Civil Court he has given me entire satisfaction, and he has assisted me much in looking after the sanitary arrangements of the station.

11. *Jail.*—The daily average number of prisoners was 25, and the total cost of maintenance, including establishment, Rs. 1,564-1-4. The annual average cost per head being Rs. 61-10-9. The conduct of the prisoners was good.

12. *Registration.*—Sixty-one deeds were registered, and Rs. 219-8 realized in fees.

13. *Education.*—The Sehore High School and the Girls' School were inspected in the month of May by Mr. Carnduff, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, who reported very favorably on their working. In the High School, Mr. Mears' zeal and energy are highly to be commended, and the Girls' School under the kind and judicious management of Mrs. Mears is making most satisfactory progress.

PUBLIC WORKS.

14. Little has been done towards the construction of the Bhopal and Hoshungabad Road, as unfortunately the Bhopal authorities are impressed with the idea that the railway to Bhopal will do away with the necessity of any such road.

15. The railway works are being pushed on with much vigour by the Contractors, Messrs. Glover & Co., and it is difficult to estimate the great advantage which it will confer on all the States of this Agency when completed to Bhopal.

16. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has given one lakh of rupees, payable in three annual instalments, to complete the road between Ashta and Sonekutch on the direct line to Indore, and the Chiefs of Rajgurh and Narsingurh have each agreed to give one lakh of rupees for the construction of a road, to be made by us, connecting their respective capitals with the railway at Bhopal.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

17. The dispensaries as per margin have been of great benefit, and are daily becoming more popular. The hospital built by Her Highness the Begum to commemorate His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India is in full working order, and, thanks to the skill and tact of Native Doctor, Wulli Mahomed, is now much appreciated.

It is visited once a month by the Agency Surgeon. The total number of patients admitted and treated was 33,123, and the total cost Rs. 8,020. There were 12,006 persons vaccinated, of which 9,085 were successful.

1. Sehore.
2. Bhopal.
3. Bhilsa.
4. Bioura.
5. Narsingurh.
6. Kilchipur.
7. Koorwai.

POST OFFICES.

18. Much complaint, and with good reason, has been made with reference to the low speed at which the mails are carried between Itarsi and Sehore; but as the subject has been brought to the notice of the Director-General of Post Offices, it is hoped that an improvement in this respect will be made.

19. Postage stamps of the value of Rs. 5,736 have been sold at the Sehore Treasury.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

20. The only telegraph office within this Agency is at Bioura, and the number of messages received and despatched was 2,220 and

1,459, respectively. The cash receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 2,107, and telegraph stamps to the value of Rs. 2,481-2-0 were purchased at the Sehore Treasury.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

21. The post of Boundary Settlement Officer having been vacant for the greater part of the year under review, no great amount of work was done. Lieutenant J. G. Morris was appointed to the office in the latter part of November, but was compelled by ill-health to proceed to England early in March. During this short period, however, Lieutenant Morris settled 16 cases; of these, two were settled many years ago, but required demarcation; of the 14 new cases, four were settled amicably, 4 by punchayet, and 6 by Lieutenant Morris himself. There were no appeals against any of the decisions; and from my knowledge of the cases and from personal observation, Lieutenant Morris seems to have conducted duties, so entirely new to him, with both tact and judgment.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

22. Work has been commenced at the famous Buddhist tope at Sanchi Khera in the way of removing all trees and vegetation which had established themselves in the tope, and in filling up the breach. This is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Mears, who takes great interest in the matter. It is intended to replace the stones which have from various causes fallen from the gateways, and generally to put them in order.

NATIVE STATES.

23. Her Highness the Begum, fully impressed with the advantages to be gained by opening the country over which she rules, takes the greatest interest in the progress of the construction of the line of railway from Itarsi, and to which she has agreed to contribute 35 lakhs, and her grandmother, the Kudsia Begum, 15 lakhs, total 50 lakhs, payable in four equal instalments. The instalments for the year under report were duly paid.

24. There has been considerable friction between the ruler and the Kudsia Begum, mainly due to the attitude of the Kamdars of the latter towards the State, but this has been to a very great extent removed by the appointment of Munshi Fakhroodeen as Superintendent of the Kudsia Begum's estate in September 1880. There has been considerable correspondence on this subject, to which I need not further allude here, as a separate report on the manner in which the Superintendent has conducted his duties will be submitted. Sufficient here to note that the Superintendent has carried out a most difficult and delicate duty with great judgment and tact, and has shown himself thoroughly worthy of all confidence and trust.

25. Her Highness the Begum takes an intelligent interest and an active part in the administration of the State, and my relations with her have always been of the most cordial and friendly nature. The record of the year's administration of the State furnished by Her Highness is annexed, marked A.

26. *Rajgurh*.—The Nawab Mahomed Abdul Wahsch Khan died of paralysis on the 9th October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bukhtawur Singh, who was installed as Rawul of Rajgurh by the Agent to the Governor-General on 26th December. As far as has come under my notice, Bukhtawur Singh seems disposed to attend to business personally; and I have always found him most anxious and willing to carry out the wishes of the British Government. His father having embraced Mahomedanism, placed Bukhtawur Singh in an invidious and difficult position, but there is every hope to think his brother Chiefs of Nursingurh and Kilehipur will receive him as one of themselves.

27. *Nursingurh*.—I cannot report favorably of this Chief; he is addicted to drink, which will, if persisted in, reduce him to imbecility; pays no attention to State matters, which are left entirely in the hands of his Kamdar.

28. *Kilchipur*.—The Rao Bahadur continues to administer his affairs in a quiet and satisfactory manner.

29. *Koorwai*.—The Nawab has the character of being a very pious man, and conducts his State affairs with care. At his request he was supplied from the Government arsenal, on payment, with two 6-pounder guns.

30. *Muksoodungurh*.—Since the submission of the last report a Native Superintendent has been, with the concurrence of the Maharaja Sindia, appointed to manage the affairs of this petty State, which, through the utter incapacity of the Raja and the vicious influence exercised by certain bad characters, had reached the verge of ruin. The Superintendent, Beni Pursad, works with zeal, and is gradually gaining the confidence of the people.

31. *Mahomedgurh and Basoda*.—A spirit of bitter hostility has for some time existed between these two States, and from their close proximity to each other, considerable trouble and much correspondence is caused. Apart from this the States are both satisfactorily managed.

32. *Pathari*.—There is nothing special to report in connection with this chiefship. The administration of the State has improved.

33. *Larawut*.—Ram Chundar Rao Puar having, as noted in last year's report, died, the jaghir has lapsed to the States of Dhar and Dewas, who have, however, allotted Rs. 200 monthly from its revenue for the support of the late Puar's nephew, Vithul Rao, and other members of the family.

34. *Sootalia*.—The old chief, Sheodhan Singh, continues to manage his affairs in a satisfactory manner.

35. *Grassia Thakurs and Pindaia Jaghirdars*.—Nothing has occurred in any of these holdings during the past year calling for any special notice in this report.

36. Sindia and Holkar's districts, as noted in the margin, require little remark. There is, as has often been noticed in former reports, great dilatoriness on the part of Sindia's local officials in replying to references from this office in regard to judicial matters.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda.
Shujawulpur.
Sonkutch and Lirapur.
Machalpur, Kantapur.
Gagronee, Nemawar.

37. *Sarangpore*.—This is the only pergunnah of Dewas under the Bhopal Agency, and calls for no particular remark.

38. *Sironj*.—The manner in which this outlying district of the Tonk State is managed is far from satisfactory, and the complaints of the irregular proceedings of the local officials are very frequent.

39. The usual tabular statements are annexed.

A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BHOPAL STATE, FROM 12TH APRIL 1880 TO 31ST MARCH 1881.

In paragraph 15 of last year's Annual Report mention is made regarding the aggregate sum that was expended on works of public utility and buildings up to end of September 1880.

From February 1880 to end of February 1881 Rs. 1,64,034-3 was expended in the construction of new buildings, &c., and repairing old ones; a list thereof is subjoined:—

- (1.) Repairs to the old palace.
- (2.) Shahjahani bridge under construction.
- (3.) Repairs to the bridge near the Cavalry Lines (black uniform).
- (4.) Cavalry Lines (red uniform).
- (5.) Taj-Mahal under construction.
- (6.) Court-house for the use of the four Nazims, or Commissioners of Divisions, during the rains.
- (7.) Repairs to the Prince of Wales' Hospital and Dispensary.
- (8.) Repairs to the buildings for the use of the Agency establishment.
- (9.) A new bath-room added to the Moti Masjid.
- (10.) Repairs to the road leading to the garden Neshát-afzá, or pleasure garden.
- (11.) Repairs to the gram godown.
- (12.) Clearing the parade ground.
- (13.) Repairing the fort ramparts, and other works under construction.

2. From 1st April 1880 to end of March 1881 the Political Agent and other British officers paid 18 visits to Bhopal and remained 58 days; according to custom supplies were furnished them.

3. From 1st April 1880 to February 1881 Rs. 4,470-11-6 were given as presents from the State Treasury.

4. On the 28th July 1880 a congratulatory kharita was sent to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in reply to His Excellency's kharita.

5. During the year 31 candidates were entertained in the several departments of the State.

6. From the report of the Inspector-General of Hospitals it appears that deaths have been less during this year amongst the patients treated in the Bhopal Hospital than the previous one.

7. In the report of Dr. Allen, sent to the State through the Political Agent, he remarks on the excellent plan of the Bhopal Hospital, and that the Native Doctor and the hospital establishment have performed their duties to his satisfaction.

8. During the year 8,962 patients received medical treatment at a cost of Government Rs. 2,216-13-10.

9. In the district hospitals 26,113 patients received medical treatment gratis; out of this number, 25,024 were cured, 255 died, and 834 left uncured.

10. During the year 250 convicts were admitted into the Bhopal Jail, and 108 were released on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment.

11. The roads both in and out of the city of Bhopal have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 12,450-5-9.

12. A circular was sent to all the heads of departments of the State directing that ministerial officers and other applying for promotion and transfer to submit their applications through the medium of their departmental superiors.

13. A committee composed of the State officials, under the presidency of the chief Kazi, has been appointed for the examination of the State schools and for framing rules for their management.

14. Instances having occurred of revenue officers absconding after committing embezzlement, as a preventive measure, special rules have been framed by which all revenue officers are required to furnish security.

15. According to established custom, all jagirdars of the State, before receiving sanads of their holdings, were required to furnish ikrarnamahs (agreement bonds) binding themselves to render allegiance to the chief, and preventing criminals from obtaining shelter in their villages; by the amended rules, in addition to the above, they are required to make a solemn affirmation to the effect that they will abide by the terms of their ikrarnamahs.

16. A circular has been sent to the four Nazims, or Commissioners of the State, directing them to visit all the villages within their respective jurisdictions during their annual tour according to established custom; that on their arrival at each village, an ishtehar to be notified for general information, to the effect that anyone having grievances to be redressed may petition the Nazim, who will immediately institute an enquiry on the spot. As a proof of the Nazim's having paid due attention

to the orders contained in the circular, they are required to submit to the Chief their original ishtehars after being verified by the signatures of the village authorities.

17. At a meeting held by the military officers of the State force, it was resolved to send an address to the Chief expressive of their gratitude for the interest taken by her on matters affecting their welfare: the address was sent through the Bukshee (Commander-in-Chief).

It having been deemed advisable that the subject of the address should be communicated to the Government of India, it is accordingly noted below :—

- (1.) Hitherto no pension was granted to the soldiers of the Bhopal force; whereas by the new rules they are provided with a pension after 16 years' service, or on a soldier being physically unfitted for further service from old age.
- (2.) The custom of presenting nazaranas to the Chief on a soldier being promoted to a superior grade has been abolished.
- (3.) The rules requiring a soldier to keep in deposit his first two months' pay have been rescinded; he is now punctually paid monthly.
- (4.) Hitherto the soldiers of a mounted corps were required to pay monthly subscriptions of Rs. 2 or 3 for clothing and other contingencies; they now pay only one rupee towards these funds.
- (5.) A recruit who was hitherto required to pay Rs. 14 for clothing now pays Rs. 5.
- (6.) In the absence of merit, promotion in the State goes by seniority.
- (7.) Clothing is now supplied at a reduced rate.
- (8.) A new rule has been made in regard to the enlistment of horses for cavalry corps, the object being to suit the convenience of the soldiers.
- (9.) The lines of the several regiments are now being lit with kerosine oil, in the same way as the streets of Bhopal.

18. The want of a good road from Sonkutch, in Gwalior territory, to Ashta of Bhopal was much felt, and the road from Ashta to Sehore being much out of repair, in accordance with the suggestion made by General Sir Henry Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the State has agreed to pay the estimated cost of one lakh for the construction of a new road; the first annual instalment of Rs. 30,000 has been remitted to the Agency Treasury at Sehore, the balance will be paid as it falls due.

19. The Commissioner of Inland Customs of the North-West Provinces visited Sehore on the 1st January 1880. In compliance with his request the State furnished, through the Political Agent, a return showing the amount of dues collected on salt during the last three years in Bhopal territory. In his reply the Political Agent stated that if the State abolished the transit duty on salt, the Government of India was prepared to grant an annual allowance of Government Rs. 10,000 from

6th October 1880; notwithstanding the pecuniary loss the State would sustain by this proposal, in deference to the wishes of the Government of India, the State in its yaddasht of the 20th July 1880, to the address of the Political Agent, conveyed its consent to the proposal. In his reply, the Political Agent, with his yaddasht of the 25th October 1880, forwarded a kharita from the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, under date the 20th idem, stating that the annual allowance will have effect from October 1880, and will be paid on the 31st March 1881, but for the future the allowance will be paid at the end of each official year as it falls due. Whereupon the Superintendent of the Sayer Dues was directed to abolish transit duty on salt throughout the Bhopal territory.

20. The new code of law framed in 1877 entitled "Janzimát Shahjahaní" for the administration of criminal and civil justice in the State has been translated in Hindi: 1,000 copies are now being printed in the State Press for the use of those who have only a knowledge of Hindi.

21. In view to prevent the respectable class from being subjected to indignity, a new clause has been added to the code of law in March 1881, forbidding the houses of the respectable class from being searched by the police, without previous intimation being given to the Chief and her permission obtained.

22. For the disposal of the effects of such servants of the State dying and leaving heirs in British territory, arrangements are made by the officials concerned to ascertain the whereabouts of deceased's heirs, in order to forward the same to them after adjusting all claims against the estate.

23. On 8th October 1880 the State contribution of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 from the Nawab Consort, aggregating Rs. 4,000, towards the fund established to afford relief to the widows of soldiers killed in the Afghan war, was remitted through the Political Agent.

24. By the old rules the Divisional Superintendents of Sayer Dues drew their own and their establishments' pay from the Divisional Treasury; this plan being found loose and irregular and exposed to abuse, a circular was sent to the four Divisional Superintendents in November 1880, directing them to draw their own and their establishments' pay from the Treasury chest of the Chief Superintendent at head-quarters.

25. The periodical fair held at Katooghan, which was abolished sometime ago, has been re-established in view to give impetus to trade and to encourage the populating of the village. The "Parki" dues (a cess levied by Government for examining the genuineness of the current coin), hitherto collected, has been abolished.

26. The State contribution of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 from the Nawab Consort towards the Daly Memorial School was remitted through the Political Agent on 3rd February 1881.

27. A new set of rules has been framed for the better administration of the Customs Department, as per detail:—

The Commissioner of Customs to submit a monthly return showing, if any, arrears of revenue, amount recovered, and balance on hand on account of unadjusted items.

The Inspectors of the Customs to submit punctually at the end of each month a statement of the sayer dues collected by them to the Commissioner; failing to do so will be visited with fines.

The Inspectors to make over their daily collections to the cashier on his receipt.

Collectors of Customs and clerks are strictly prohibited, on penalty of severe punishment, from using, for their private use, any collections they may make.

Collectors to furnish a weekly return to the Commissioner, showing the number of passports issued by them during the week, with copies of passports annexed as vouchers.

The Inspectors to remit their collections soon after the 1st of each month to the Commissioner by hundies.

The Commissioner of Customs to enquire quarterly if the securities given by his subordinates are alive; in the event of casualties among them fresh securities to be furnished at once.

Besides the above a further set of rules, for the guidance of the Customs Department, has been made, consisting of 17 paragraphs, which came into operation since January 1881.

28. The want of a school being much felt in the Nazirabad pergunnah, one was established there in June 1880.

29. To meet the great demands for the necessities of life, grain brought into the city is exempted from "town-duty," and export of grain from the city has been prohibited since November 1880.

30. In June 1880 an order was issued prohibiting convicts from working on Fridays.

31. In April 1880 an order was issued requiring all Vakils practising in the Law Courts of the State to pass an examination in "Janzimat Shahjahani": those passing the test to receive certificates of proficiency, without which no one will be allowed to practise.

32. The Judges of the State Courts to report annually, for the information of the Minister of the State, on the conduct and ability of the Vakils practising in their respective Courts.

33. According to the list of the several establishments of the State, the number of officers and servants, civil and military, including those receiving annuities, is 7,527; the number of cattle being—horses 723, elephants 4; these establishments are maintained at an annual cost of

...	...	...	Rs. 9,58,856-12-3
The annual contribution for the Bhopal Contingent	„	20,05,950-	0-0
Miscellaneous expenses	„ 20,92,821-10-3

Making a total of	...	Rs. 150,57,628-6-6
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The above is exclusive of the contribution paid towards the construction of the Bhopal State Railway line and the roads in the State.

34. Circular No. 4, dated 5th January 1881, from the Central India Agency, was received through the Political Agent, requesting to be

furnished with a list of villages comprising the Bhopal State. In compliance with the request of the Agent to the Governor-General, a list showing 2,615 villages, exclusive of those given in jaghire to the Kudsia Begum, was furnished through the Political Agent of Bhopal.

35. From the records of the Settlement Office it has been ascertained that since March 1880 to the end of March 1881 arrears of revenue in cash, amounting to Rs. 54,011-8-9, and in kind 2,744 manis 10 pansaris and 14 chittacks of grain were due, out of which Rs. 17,363-11-9 and 214 manis 4 pansaris 2 seers and 2 chittacks were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,674-13-2, 530 manis 5 pansaris 3 seers and 12 chittacks to be recovered by instalments.

36. In paragraph 14 of last year's report mention is made that the new land assessment of 20 years' tenure was introduced in all but six pergunnahs of the State. During the year under review, the new assessment was introduced in four pergunnahs out of the six.

37. The number of cases, criminal, civil, &c., which were undisposed of at the end of last year, and those instituted during the year, disposed of, and pending enquiry in the Bhopal and the four Nizamats Courts are as follows:—

Last year's undisposed of	...	...	...	5,250
Filed during the year	...	...	...	11,824
			Total	17,074
Disposed of during the year	...	...	...	12,364
Pending enquiry	...	...	...	4,710

Cases instituted in the Court of the Chief from January 1880 to March 1881, as per detail:—

Undisposed of last year	...	...	...	775
Instituted during the year	...	...	...	87
			Total	862
Disposed of during the year	...	...	...	274
Pending enquiry at the end of March 1881...	...	...	...	588

Cases filed in the Settlement Office as per detail:—

Undisposed of last year	...	...	...	1,997
Filed during the year	...	...	...	495
			Total	2,492
Disposed of during the year	...	...	...	623
Pending enquiry at end of year	...	...	...	1,869

The Chief Superintendent of Customs, after visiting the Northern Division in the course of his tour, reports that the sayer dues collected in that division from October 1880 to March 1881 amounts to Rs. 63,601; that on his completing his tour of inspection in the division, the balance due will be ascertained.

From the report of the Inspector-General of Hospitals in the State it appears that since November 1880 to March 1881, 15,062 children were vaccinated.

At the periodical fair held in December last at Shahjahanabad, all dutiable goods were exempted from half transit duty for 15 days, thereafter full duty was recovered, but purchasers exporting goods from the fair were exempted from paying duty.

The exemption of duty allowed on goods imported to and exported from the fair amounts to Rs. 14,695-2-0.

The additions and alterations made in some of the sections of the "Janzímát Shahjahani" during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879 have been printed and appended thereto, and formed the subjects of notifications, circulated for the information and guidance of the officials.

The amendments made in the existing code of laws in 1880 are now in the Press.

(Sd.) SHAH JEHAN BEGUM.

No. 433, dated Sehore, 4th July 1881.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent, Govt.-Genl. for Central India.

I HAVE lately received from Colonel Bannerman the attached report by Munshi Fakhroodeen upon the working of the Kudsia Begum's estate for the six months ending 31st March 1881.

2. Colonel Bannerman had completed his own Annual Administration Report on this Agency for 1880-81 before the Munshi's report had been received, or he would have made special mention of it as showing the satisfactory manner Munshi Fakhroodeen has carried on the very delicate and difficult duties entrusted to him.

3. There is no doubt that the Munshi Superintendent has worked with ability and tact and great honesty of purpose. He has gained under much adversity the respect and good-will of the Kudsia Begum.

4. His report is sent in full, as it is most interesting and characteristic of the straightforward character of the writer.

Dated Bhopal, 31st May 1881.

From—MUNSHI FAKHROODEEN, Superintendent, Her Highness Kudsia Begum's Estate, Bhopal,

To—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Political Agent in Bhopal, Sehore.

WITH reference to the instructions contained in your predecessor's endorsement No. 798, dated 6th October last, on copy of letter No.

801 I.P., dated 23rd September 1880, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, I have the honor to submit the following respecting the working of Kudsia Begum's estate for the last six months, i.e., 1st October 1880 to 31st March 1881.

2. I received charge of my office on the 18th September 1880, and looking to the affairs of the estate, I found that they were managed particularly under the control of Mufti Muhammad Russul, Khuswaktroy, the Treasury Officer, and Mianji Riazuddeen, who carried on the work as they liked, as the Kudsia Begum owing to her old age and bodily infirmity could not undertake the details of her estate, and consequently assented to every proposal made by the above-named officials, who had thorough influence in the mind of Her Highness.

3. Having in view to obtain the confidence of the Begum first, I proceeded to carry on the work patiently, on which the influential officials tried their utmost to throw obstacles in the mind of Her Highness, when it became rather difficult to gain my object.

4. On inquiry it came to my knowledge that no proper accounts of the estate were ever kept since last 20 years, and found that the root of this disorder was Khuswaktroy, the Treasury Officer; I therefore thought it advisable to ask Major Prideaux to have this man relieved of his present duties, on which that officer desired the old Begum to have him suspended, which was duly done, but in the meantime the Begum ordered the man to receive his pay as usual, but should not remain in charge of the treasury, provided he should bring up all the old accounts up to date, which order, I am sorry to say, has not as yet been carried out by Khuswaktroy.

5. It was on the 4th October 1880 I examined the treasury of Her Highness, when Rs. 3,173-6-6 were found short in the balance remaining in hand on the 3rd of same month, which was duly reported by me to Her Highness, who stated that she will have it settled, and ordered the treasurer to explain the cause of the deficiency, but the treasurer did not take any notice on the subject, when I was compelled to order the treasurer to make good of the money *at once*, who, but after a long delay, credited the sum in question into the treasury.

6. On assuming charge of the treasury, the duties of which also are since October last carried on by me, the actual balance remaining in hand amounted to Rs. 61,545-14-9, but from the accounts submitted to you monthly, you will be pleased to observe that the balance remaining in hand on 31st March 1881 amounts to Rs. 1,15,486-5-3, which apparently shows an increase of Rs. 53,940-6-6 in this short period of six months.

7. Since 4th October last, the day on which I received charge of the treasury, I have opened a Day Book, which is brought up every day in my own handwriting in English, and at the expiration of each month the regular cash account of the usual form is prepared and submitted to your office monthly, so as to keep you informed of the whole receipts and disbursements of the estate.

8. The real advisers and chief influential officials of the estate round the Begum were the marginally named persons, of which No. 1 has totally stopped his coming to the Begum himself, while No. 2 was totally prohibited by General Sir Henry Daly to attend on the Begum or to enter

1. Mufti Muhammad Russul.
2. Mianji Riazuddeen.
3. Khuswaktroy.
4. Mirza Imdad Ali Beg.
5. Fazl Ali Beg, Wakil.
6. Munshi Shahamat Khan.

the palace, and that No. 3 has met his fate as above explained, and that No. 4 has been dismissed from the service as sanctioned by you; the official No. 5 has also been discharged for his intrigues, of which you are well aware.

9. In consequence of my being quite a stranger in the place, I asked Mr. Cook, the Engineer in charge of Kudsia Begum's Water-works, to tell me of any person he knew whom I could trust amongst other officials of the estate, on which Mr. Cook recommended me the official numbered 6, who, after being much frightened, has behaved himself well and assisted me in every way, and I would not omit to mention here that Mr. Cook also gave me much assistance in every matter.

10. I need not mention anything of all that had passed when Sir Henry Daly visited Bhopal in December last, but to have some thing in the records, I only beg to say that Sir Henry very ably conducted the matter to break down the dissensions which existed between Her Highness the Kudsia and the young Begums, and that there does not appear to be anything on part of the old Begum, who very gladly instantly carried out the wishes of Sir Henry, who took her to the young Begum.

11. The old Begum had in view to pay certain portion of her secret treasury to His Highness Nawab Walajah, the young Begum and the children of Sultanjehan Begum, the daughter of the young Begum, but she, the Shahjehan Begum, would not assent to this being done, of which what passed was duly communicated to you by me.

12. The Nawab Walajah once on the 1st February last came to pay his respects to Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, but without Her Highness the Shahjehan Begum; the old Begum has much in her heart to pass the remaining days of her life with Shahjehan Begum on friendly terms. It was also on 22nd January last the children of Sultanjehan Begum were sent to pay their respects to the old Begum.

13. I beg to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, the cash account of the estate from October 1880 to March 1881, from which it will be observed that the total income for the period in question amounts to Rs. 3,46,642-5-3 inclusive of a portion of arrears on account of land revenue for Fasli year 1287, while the expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,92,701-14-9, in which Government Rs. 95,000 equal to Bhopal Rs. 1,04,975-0-0, remitted to Indore Residency through Bhopal Agency, are included on account of Bhopal State Railway instalments due by Her Highness the Kudsia Begum.

14. Her Highness the Kudsia Begum is a pious and liberal lady, and her hands are always open for charity, and is always anxious to make remittances to Mecca. A sum of Rs. 14,022-6-6 was remitted very shortly after my arrival here, and after this remittance Her Highness ordered me to remit one lakh from her secret treasury to above

place for construction of certain canal in Arabia, but it was very wisely put off as ordered by you to me.

15. It has always been the order of the Begum to advance four months' pay to her servants whenever demanded, but this mode of making advances has greatly been prohibited by me, and it is believed that this will soon be stopped altogether.

16. From the accounts now prepared it appears that there remains a sum of Rs. 27,483-0-3 under the above head to be adjusted from the servants of the estate, and I have therefore issued stringent orders to have the sum in question to be adjusted at once.

17. The Kusbas detailed in the margin are the largest ones under this estate, and there are two forts, *viz.*, one at Islamnagar and the other at Bari; these buildings are very old and are repaired when necessary by Her Highness, the former was built by Nawab Yar Muhammad Khan, and the latter by Durjan Sahai and Fathe Sahai.

18. There are ten guns in the Islamnagar Fort belonging to Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, one of which is a very large one and appears to have been built during the reign of King Alamgir, whose name is said to have been engraved on it. The ammunition detailed in the margin is located in this fort and belongs to Her Highness.

19. I am sorry to find that there are no schools in Kudsia Begum's estate, and it is pity for not establishing such an institution in her estate; I have, therefore, proposed to establish schools at Bari and Islamnagar on the scale detailed in the margin, for giving education to the inhabitants of the above stations, and I believe that the old Begum will make no objection to establish the required institution, the result of which will be duly reported to you in due course.

20. The whole of Her Highness the Kudsia Begum's estate is divided into seven pergunnahs as detailed in the margin,* and that there are 17 thannas in the interior and three outside of the Bhopal city. The names of the stations where thannas are posted are also detailed in the margin†.

- * 1. Islamnagar Pergunnah.
2. Bari ditto
3. Rehti ditto
4. Tal ditto
5. Echawar ditto
6. Dehat Kadim ditto
7. Bagh Makbara ditto Sharif.

Thanna Stations.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| † 1. Islamnagar. | 11. Pipalthon. |
| 2. Echawar. | 12. Bhonra. |
| 3. Bari. | 13. Ashta. |
| 4. Bharkatch. | 14. Misrod. |
| 5. Umaria. | 15. Narwara. |
| 6. Dillo. | 16. Bakhari. |
| 7. Larkui. | 17. Khajuri. |
| 8. Unched. | 18. Timrawan. |
| 9. Rehti. | 19. Alangalwara. |
| 10. Gulganwa. | 20. Nazargunj. |

21. Formerly the Public Works Department of Kudsia Begum's estate was managed by one Budhu Khan, who was quite incapable to hold that post, but on my recommendation that department has now been transferred

under charge of Mr. D. Cook, who has very ably conducted the duties of that post to the entire satisfaction of Her Highness.

22. The long-standing and vexatious case of Dalip Sing has after all been settled, and the whole jagir about which he was clamouring has, by sanction of Her Highness, been divided as follows, which has been duly approved of by you, and that Dalip Sing is now satisfied with this decision :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Dalip Sing and his son Bhopal Sing ...	18,861	4	0			
2 & 3. Partab Sing and Ranjit Sing ...	2,824	0	10			
4 & 5. Widows of Hari Sing and Pirthi Sing	400	0	0			
				22,085	4	10
6. Punam Sing ...	1,558	8	10			
7. Akhey Sing ...	1,508	13	10			
8. Dujey Sing ...	1,574	11	1			
9 & 10. Hanwat Sing and Kamod Sing	4,752	2	5			
				9,394	4	2
Total				31,479	9	0

23. The sanad for the whole jagir has been granted by Her Highness to Dalip Sing, on the condition that the other members of the family should recognize Dalip Sing as head of the family, provided that he is not to disturb them in any way regarding the possession of the lands, &c., made over to them by Her Highness, about which a written engagement has been duly taken by him.

24. There was no postal arrangement at all in this estate, which caused great inconvenience in the performance of public business; I have, therefore, as approved of by your predecessor, posted runners' line for conveyance of official covers in the estate, which will now facilitate all the inconvenience experienced in conveyance of official correspondence.

25. The only vexatious and tangible cases now pending in this office are those of Chetram *versus* Ganpatroy and Nawal Roy, the investigation of which is going on, the result of which will soon be communicated to you.

26. I have with great difficulty managed to see and examine the

Silver coins.				Rs.	a.	p.
Hali Rupees ...	...	4,26,415	0	0		
Old Bhopal Rupees ...	...	97,793	0	0		
New Bhopal „	...	2,08,370	10	0		
Rupees of different sorts	...			7,32,578	10	0
Small silver coins	...			6,536	12	0
95 silver pieces, weighing 19,441 tolas 2 m. 6 r., value	...			686	0	0
				21,476	8	3
Total	...			7,6,1277	14	3
Gold coins.						
64 gold pieces and gold leaves weighing 2,903 tolas 4 m. 6 r., value	...	58,215	8	9		
11,503 gold mohurs of different sorts, value...	...	2,10,498	4	3		
				2,68,713	13	0
Grand Total	...			10,29,991	11	3

secret treasury of Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, where there is a sum of Rs. 10,29,991-11-3 in silver and gold coins as detailed in the margin, and which has all been weighed and examined before me; the only thing which now remains to be seen is the ornaments, which I beg to say will be duly examined as soon as I can, and when finished a statement in due course will be submitted to you for your information.

27. Owing to my being an outsider and being an old official of the British Government, it was not the least idea of Her Highness that I may be made aware of her secret treasury, but according to the request of Major Prideaux, she consented to have the secret treasury examined by me; however, I beg to state that during my short stay here I have always found the Begum willing to carry out the wishes of the Political Agent stationed in Sehore.

28. The whole of the villages in the estate are let on mustajri, but not for any limited period; this system has prevailed since Fasli year 1282, to which a period of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ years has now elapsed; the total income for past Fasli year, *i.e.*, 1287, as I am informed, amounted to Rs. 5,35,982 in round numbers, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,02,111 during the same period.

29. Since December 1880, the system of realizing stamp-fee on all civil cases, as sanctioned by Major Prideaux, has also been introduced, and that Rs. 373-8-0 were recovered under this head from December 1880 to 31st March 1881.

30. According to the arrangement made by Major Prideaux, direct communication has been opened by me with the State from 8th November last, and that 270 letters were addressed by this office to the Mad-aruhnaham Saheb up to 31st March last, and 191 were received in this period from the State.

31. Owing to there being no one to look after the wood imported from the jungles of Her Highness, Mr. Cook, the Engineer, has also been put in charge of the jungles, and I hope this work will now be well conducted by this officer.

32. The crime of cattle-lifting is often committed in this part of the country; in many cases of this description cattle have been recovered and restored to the owners.

33. There were two cases of theft in Her Highness' estate during the period of report; in one case property to the value of Rs. 2,161-5-6 was recovered and restored to the owners, while in other case the money stolen has not as yet been recovered, but the real criminals in the case have been apprehended.

34. When I took charge of the office, I found that a sum of Rs. 4,14,739-7-0 was remaining due to be recovered from the pergunnahs on account of arrears of land revenue for past years, of which Rs.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pergunnah Echawar	13,173	3	3
Ditto Bari	18,277	0	3
Ditto Tal	65,685	11	3
Ditto Dehat Kadim	24,372	9	9
Ditto Islamnagar	25,944	4	6
Ditto Rehri	2,31,014	13	9
Ditto Garden	15,953	5	3
Total	3,94,421	0	0

20,328-7-0 have already been recovered, and a balance of Rs. 3,94,421-0-0 is still remaining to be recovered from the pergunnahs detailed in the margin, for the realization of which I have directed the Tehsildars concerned to take immediate steps for the recovery of the

amount in question.

35. The following is a memorandum of all the cases that have been disposed of by me during the period of report :—

	Balance.	Admitted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Miscellaneous criminal cases ...	378	104	482	426	56
Ditto revenue cases ...	79	32	111	77	34
Civil cases ...	451	154	605	501	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	908	290	1,198	1,004	194
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

36. Owing to the constant indisposition of Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, I am sorry to say that Her Highness has become very weak and can hardly move herself without the assistance of some one else ; she generally remains inside and has very seldom come out. It has always been my duty to pay my respects to Her Highness daily, and all the papers that are received are read to her, and her orders taken.

37. In conclusion, I beg to offer my sincere thanks for the support and assistance that you have always given me in every matter connected with the affairs of this estate.

Dr. Half-yearly Account of Her Highness the Kulsia Begum's Estate, i.e., from 1st October 1880 to 31st March 1881. Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
TO BALANCE.						
To balance in Treasury on 1st October 1880 as per Cash book	60,991	5	3			
To balance in Treasury on 1st October 1880 as per Garden Cash book	531	9	0			
	61,545	14	9			
TO LAND REVENUE.						
To remittances from Bari Pergunnah during the half-year	83,802	0	0			
To remittances from Tal Pergunnah during the half-year	55,173	11	3			
Ditto from Deliat Kadim during	26,308	11	3			
Ditto from Islampagar during	28,363	12	0			
Ditto from Echhavar during	40,819	15	3			
Ditto from Rehti during	54,673	4	6			
Ditto from villages attached to garden	34,101	0	3			
	3,29,965	0	9			
TO FINES.						
To amount of fines recovered during the half-year	2,011	6	0			
TO ADVANCES RECOVERABLE.						
To amount of advances adjusted during the half-year	2,588	8	3			
TO GRAIN WRIGHT CESS.						
To amount received under this head and credited during the half-year	1,837	7	3			
TO MISCELLANEOUS.						
To amount received and credited during the half-year	93	3	6			
TO RENT.						
To rent of shops and houses recovered and credited during the half-year	1,324	10	0			
TO WATER WORKS LOAN.						
To amount received from Bhopal Agency during the half-year	8,000	0	0			
TO REGISTRATION FEES.						
To amount credited during the half-year	10	0	0			
TO RECOVERY.						
To amount recovered and credited during the half-year	3,209	0	6			
TO TRANSFER.						
To value 118 gold mohurs issued to Her Highness from the Treasury	2,001	8	0			
By CHARITY.						
By amount remitted to Bhopal Agency for wounded persons in Afghanistan War	1,000	0	0			
By amount paid for distribution of Korana	26,186	11	0			
Ditto paid for feed of poor	1,603	10	9			
Ditto paid to Haji Amiruddin for his expenses from and to Mecca, &c.	1,602	0	9			
By amount remitted to Mecca for poor	14,022	6	6			
Ditto paid for expenses in garden poor-house	1,829	13	6			
	48,144	13	6			
By P. W. REMITTANCES.						
By amount paid to Mr. Cooke for Betiva bridge works and Islampagar road	975	0	0			
By amount paid to Mr. Cooke, his pay	2,829	0	0			
Ditto paid value of firewood purchased for water-works	1,071	12	9			
Ditto paid on account of pay of Water-works establishment	4,763	0	0			
Ditto paid on account of pay of Public Works establishment	1,969	5	3			
Ditto paid for repairs of public buildings	461	13	6			
Ditto paid to Mr. Cooke for purchase of materials from Bombay	699	3	0			
	12,472	2	6			
By CONTRIBUTIONS.						
By amount expended under this head	4,719	5	1			
By SALARY.						
By amount paid to Mr. Fakirooddeen, Superintendent, his pay	2,950	0	0			
By amount to other officials and servants of the estate	57,873	5	0			
Ditto of pay paid to Musjid establishments	4,953	13	0			
Ditto to establishments attached to garden	8,787	5	3			
	71,663	7	3			
By ADVANCES RECOVERABLE.						
By amount of advances paid during the half-year	7,211	0	0			
By PENSIONS.						
By amount of saliana allowance paid during the half-year	1,707	10	9			
By amount paid to Mr. Cooke in payment of his pension	16,135	0	0			
	17,832	10	9			
By HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.						
By amount expended under this head	5,472	10	9			

TO STAMP FEES.		By STAMP BUNGALOWS.	
To amount of stamp fees recovered and credited during the half-year	370 8 0	By amount paid on account of staging bungalows establishment... ..	140 0 0
TO FORESTS.		By Buggy Establishment.	140 0 0
To amount of wood tax and other jungle products	887 12 0	By amount paid to Buggy establishment	315 0 0
TO GROUNDS AND GARDEN.		By Medical Department.	1,306 11 8
To amount received from Dehat Kadiun on account of garden receipts	71 0 0	By amount remitted to Bhopal Agency, being pay of vaccinators	1,306 11 8
TO PRESENT AND Nuzzars.		By Pension Subscriptions.	683 7 9
To amount credited under this head during the half-year	163 0 0	By amount remitted to Bhopal Agency, on account of M. Fakhroodeen's superannuation pension	683 7 9
TO KHOOND LANDS.		By amount paid to chowkidars on account of their pay	683 7 9
To amount credited for sale of grass	18 15 0	By KHOOND LANDS.	100 8 0
		By Miscellaneous Charges.	130 8 0
		By amount expended under this head	4,895 1 0
		By H. H. Kudsia Begum.	4,895 1 0
		By amount paid to self	9,176 15 9
		By RAILWAY REMITTANCES.	9,176 15 9
		By amount remitted to Bhopal Agency by hoondies on Ludore on account of railway instalments	1,01,975 0 0
		By TRANSFER.	1,01,975 0 0
		By value of 116 gold mohurs issued to Her Highness .	2,091 8 0
		By GARDEN AND GROUNDS.	2,091 8 0
		By amount paid to Aish Bugh establishment	455 8 9
		Total	455 8 9
			2,92,701 14 9
By BALANCE.		By BALANCE.	
By balance in Treasury on 31st March 1881 as per Cash book	96,002 3 0	By balance in Treasury on 31st March 1881 as per Garden Cash book	10,486 5 3
By balance in Treasury on 31st March 1881 as per Garden Cash book	10,484 2 3		1,15,486 5 3
GRAND TOTAL	4,08,188 4 0	GRAND TOTAL	4,08,188 4 0

(Sd.) FUKHROODEEN,

Superintendent, Her Highness Kudsia Begum's Estate, Bhopal.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE BUNDELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. STRATTON of the Bombay Medical Service was in charge of the Agency throughout the year. Dr. Stratton came to Bundelkhand in September 1859, and remained here until 6th April 1881, when he was transferred to Meywar in Rajputana on promotion to the grade of Resident after having been in political charge of the Bundelkhand States for an uninterrupted period of nearly 22 years.

2. *Census*.—The most important event of the year has been the taking of the census on the night of the 17th February 1881, synchronously with that of the rest of India. This was accomplished by the chiefs with the establishments at their disposal, and without any assistance from the Agency beyond written instructions. The enumerator's schedules (which were of the simple form of eight columns, instead of twelve as used in British territory) were, on the whole, filled up in an intelligent and creditable manner; and although it cannot be expected that the results will be as complete and accurate as those obtained in British districts with the aid of a trained and educated machinery, alive to the importance of accurate statistics, still it may reasonably be hoped that the figures will be found to be fairly reliable. The enumerators succeeded in obtaining the information they required without giving rise to any commotion or excitement; in short, they did their work in a quiet, orderly, and businesslike manner. A report on the full results of the census appertains properly to the year succeeding that under report, but the following tabular statement giving the totals of the population of each State and Chiefship under this Agency and a few other particulars of interest will not be out of place:—

No.	Name of State.	Number of Mouzas.			Population.			Remarks.
		Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Mouzas (villages).	Number of Mouzas (hamlets).	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	Orelha (Tehri)	7	657	110	767	1,62,611	1,48,903	3,11,514
2	Datia	5	451	1	452	95,298	86,300	1,82,598
3	Samthar and Amra	4	89	...	89	20,403	18,230	38,633
4	Punna	11	898	192	1,090	1,18,319	1,08,957	2,27,306
5	Ajgurh	6	363	67	430	43,409	39,015	81,454
6	Bijaur	8	302	61	363	60,866	52,929	1,13,285
7	Chhatapur	5	313	...	313	86,148	78,221	1,64,369
8	Baoni (Kadoura)	1	52	...	52	8,688	8,367	17,055
9	Baraunda (Patharkachar)	2	51	49	103	8,821	8,162	17,283
10	Sarila	1	10	...	10	2,511	5,014	13,194
11	Khanayadhana	2	40	4	44	7,089	6,105	13,194
12	Alipura	1	26	...	26	7,929	6,962	14,891
13	Gourihar	1	15	21	36	5,577	5,114	10,691
14	Tori Fatehpur	1	7	3	10	6,299	5,332	10,631
15	Dhurwai	1	8	...	8	808	790	1,698
16	Byna	1	1	4	5	1,096	988	2,084
17	Banka Pahari	1	1	...	1	520	529	1,049
18	Taraon	1	5	3	8	1,635	1,528	3,163
19	Paldeo (Naygaon)	1	19	1	20	4,521	4,303	8,824
20	Pahra	1	11	...	11	2,009	2,007	4,016
21	Bhaisaunda	1	15	21	36	2,079	1,994	4,073
22	Kamta Rajola	1	2	...	2	858	685	1,543
23	Jugasi	1	12	...	12	3,194	2,965	6,159
24	Garrault	1	15	1	16	2,584	2,392	4,976
25	Beri	1	5	1	6	2,509	2,380	4,885
26	Bihat	1	8	...	8	2,204	2,410	4,704
27	Jigni	1	6	...	6	1,675	1,752	3,427
28	Jassu	4	57	...	57	4,022	4,028	8,050
29	Ribai (Naygaon)	1	4	...	4	1,751	1,614	3,365
30	Billehri (Naygaon)	1	2	...	2	1,829	1,502	3,331
31	Agency Station	...	1	...	1	611	204	815
32	Nowgong Cantonment	...	1	...	1	4,268	3,189	7,457
Total		74	3,420	539	3,959	6,70,830	6,11,007	12,81,837

1. }
2. }
3. }
4. }
1. }
2. }
3. }
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5. }

Hashtbha Jagirs.
Chaubey Jagirs.

5. *Seasons and Crops.*—During the year 1880-81 a total rainfall of 33·87 inches was registered at the small observatory attached to the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. These figures unfortunately cannot be accepted as representing the average fall of rain throughout the States under this Agency, for the monsoon was singularly partial. To the south the rains were favorable, while to the east and west they were scanty, but in the north, especially in the Baoni State, they failed almost entirely, much as in the adjoining Cawnpore district, and special measures had to be adopted to meet the impending distress in that unfortunate little State.

6. In Nowgong and its neighbourhood the monsoon commenced well. During July a heavy fall of 19·7 inches was registered, but in August there was only 1·39 inches of rain instead of 12 or 13 inches, which is the average fall in that month during past years, and although some 6·31 inches fell in September (of which 4·17 inches fell in one day, *viz.*, on the 11th), still this was not sufficient to remedy the damage done to the early kharif crops by the drought in August, though of course the juar and later crops benefitted much by the rainfall in that month, and without it the ground could not have been prepared for the rabi sowings.

7. In amplification of the above remarks the following comparative statement of the rainfall during 1880-81 and past years is attached :—

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Average for nine years ending 31st March 1877	·177	·288	4·866	18·022	12·922	8·522	·844	Nil	·144	·389	·277	·168	46·616
1877-78	...	...	·1	1·36	2·68	4·32	4·07	1·9	...	·56	3·61	·27	18·87
1878-79	...	·02	·47	·89	4·89	9·5	7·49	...	...	·04	·04	·18	23·60
1879-80	...	...	·62	1·78	7·77	19·44	5·16	2·37	...	...	·03	...	37·17
1880-81	...	...	·09	2·24	19·7	1·39	6·31	1·42	·93	·5	...	·33	33·87
Average for 13 years ending 31st March 1881	·125	·298	3·851	15·172	11·611	7·671	1·022	·071	·184	·550	·254	·195	41·004

8. The above figures show clearly that the rainfall during 1880-81 was much below the average; not only was the rain deficient in quantity, but it was unevenly distributed, inasmuch as more than half the rainfall of the whole year fell during the month of July. The obvious result of a scanty rainfall was a harvest below the average.

9. In the case of the kharif or monsoon crops, the smaller grains, such as kodo, &c., which are much valued by the poor in these States, were entirely dried up by the sudden cessation of rain during August, while the same cause more or less affected the later kharif crops, such as juar, tillie (sesamum seed), &c., and it may fairly be assumed that the produce was about one-half or three-fourths of what it would be

in a favourable year. The rabi or cold weather crops were saved by timely rain in November and December, otherwise they would have completely failed. The average result is said to have been equal to an eight or ten-anna crop.

10. On the whole, the harvest, though scanty, has not caused much distress; the markets were well supplied with food grains, and prices remained steady during the year.

11. The failure of the grass-crop was, however, a source of some anxiety, and caused great loss and trouble to the agricultural portion of the community, especially in Baoni, Sarila, and other small chiefships to the north. The drought of 1880, following so soon on that of 1877 and 1878, must have caused the cultivators irreparable loss of cattle, which have died in thousands from disease and want of food.

12. *Temperature*.—The abnormally low winter temperature in 1879-80 was noticed in the report for that year, but the meteorological registers for 1880-81 do not exhibit any such singular feature, and this subject, therefore, does not appear to call for any further remark.

13. *Public health*.—The remarks under this head can only be of a general nature. There are no mortuary returns available from Native States on which to base any really thoughtful opinion, and, unless there is some unusual epidemic present, very little is heard respecting the health of the population generally. So far as is known the general health of the community during 1880-81 was good. Autumnal fever was prevalent as it usually is during the latter months of the rainy season, but it was not of the virulent and fatal type which caused such a large mortality in many districts of the North-Western Provinces during 1879-80. "The lessened general prevalence of fever" during the year under report is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces "to the failure in the amount of the usual rainfall." These remarks by Dr. Watson are doubtless equally applicable to the Bundelkhand States, which geographically are a part of the North-Western Provinces.

14. It is satisfactory to be able to record that there was very little *cholera* in the Bundelkhand States during 1880-81. During the months of May and June 1880, reports were received from the Baoni State of an outbreak of cholera resulting in 37 cases, of which 29 proved fatal. There was an isolated and doubtful case in the Nowgong Cantonment during August, the person attacked recovered. In March 1881 there was a sudden outburst of alleged cholera in the Chhatarpur State; 24 cases were reported, of whom 17 died; the epidemic then stopped as suddenly as it had broken out.

15. There were no cases of cholera among the troops, either European or Native, stationed at Nowgong.

16. *Deaths of Chiefs*.—There were no deaths among the ruling chiefs during the year. The Rani of Samthar, the mother of the present Maharaja, and wife of Raja Hindooput, died on the 18th July 1880. This lady since 1864 had resided with her insane husband and her

youngest son, Arjun Singh, commonly known as Ali Bahadur, in the fort at Amra, a pergunnah of Samthar, assigned for the maintenance of the insane Chief.

17. *Political Pensioners*.—Two of the hereditary pensioners of the family of Anup Gir Himmud Bahadur, the head of the Bundelkhand Goshains, died during the year under report, *viz.*, Kuar Tej Gir on the 6th January 1881, and Raja Golab Gir on the 3rd March 1881. The first named, Kuar Tej Gir, was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 875 per mensem. He died without real issue, his pension, therefore, has lapsed to Government, subject to such provision as may be sanctioned for the maintenance of the widow and other relatives. Raja Golab Gir has left a son, Kuar Bala Gir, who doubtless will be permitted to inherit the pension of Rs. 129-10-6 per mensem enjoyed by his father.

18. The annual report for 1879-80 contains an allusion to the cases of the ex-Chiefs of Banpur and Shahgarh, who practically were political pensioners, inasmuch as their respective States had been escheated for want of loyalty during the mutinies; it may not, therefore, be considered out of place to remark that, in the case of the Banpur family, the Government has sanctioned a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem to Dewan Nirbhay Singh, the son of the late Raja Mardan Singh, for the support of the family and retainers, the pension being payable from the 23rd July 1879, the day succeeding that on which his father died. The Shahgarh case is of a more complicated nature, and was still under consideration at the close of the year under report.

19. *Patriotic Fund*.—Towards the close of the year 1880 a general appeal was made to the public for donations to the Patriotic Fund, which was being raised for the purpose of giving assistance to the families of those European and Native soldiers who had died during the Afghan campaign, and also to provide maintenance for those who had been disabled during the war. The following figures show that many of the Bundelkhand chiefs responded liberally to this appeal:—

				Rs.
His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha	...	...	...	2,200
Ditto ditto Datia	...	...	...	2,000
Ditto ditto Punna	...	...	...	2,000
Ditto ditto Ajaigurh	...	...	...	200
Ditto ditto Bijawas	...	...	...	125
The Raja of Chhatarpur	...	...	...	1,000
Ditto Sarila	...	...	...	300
Ali Bahadur of Amra (Samthar)	...	...	...	100
The Jagirdar of Alipura	...	...	...	50
Total				7,975

20. *Boundary Settlement*.—This department has been in charge of Major Homfray since December 1877. The following tabular state-

ment shows the working of the department during the year under review and the three previous years :—

Details.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Number of cases pending at commencement of the year ...	80	68	76	84
Number of cases instituted during the year ...	7	52	31	22
Total cases for decision ...	87	120	107	106
Decided mutually through the Political Agent	2	28	3	6
Decided by the Political Agent ...	1	1	3	...
Decided mutually through the boundary settlement ...	12	11	15	8
Decided by the Boundary Settlement Officer ...	4	4	2	8
Total cases decided ...	19	44	23	22
Pending at the close of the year ...	68	76	84	84

21. For the sake of convenience the Boundary Office charges are made up from the commencement of one working season to the close of the following recess, in other words for the twelve months, commencing 1st November and ending 31st October.

The following figures show the expenses of the department for three years, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
29th December 1877 to 31st October 1878 ...	3,265	0	0
1st November 1878 to 31st „ 1879 ...	4,683	8	0
1st „ 1879 to 31st „ 1880 ...	4,272	8	0
Total ...	12,221	0	0

During these three years 48 cases were decided by and through the Boundary Officer, making an average cost of Rs. 254-9-0 on account of each boundary dispute that has been settled. Of the 16 cases decided in 1880-81, three are under appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, and two others will probably have to be referred for final orders.

22. The tabular statement already given shows that there were 84 cases pending at the close of the year under review. In 46 of these cases the Punna State is one of the disputants, the majority of these being with the Bijawar and Ajaigurh States.

23. Major Maitland, the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Charkhari State, was specially deputed by Sir Henry Daly to take up three boundary disputes between the Punna and Bijawar States, which had long been a source of annoyance and trouble. Two of the

cases were enquired into during the year, but no decision was given by Major Maitland until after its close.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

24. *General Remarks.*—From the tabular statement above given in paragraph 4 exhibiting the results of the census, it may be seen that there are 30 States and chiefships under this Agency, covering an area of about eleven thousand square miles, and yielding a revenue of some forty to fifty lakhs of rupees.

25. Of these 30 States, the following five were, at the commencement of the year under report, directly under British management, *viz.*, Chhatarpur, Baoni, Sarila, Lugasi, and Jigni, while in five others, *viz.*, Khanyadhana, Gourihar, Tori-Futtehpur, Pabra and Taraon, the administration was conducted either by the widows of the late chiefs, or by some member of the family. Such arrangements are of course only temporary, and merely last during the chief's minority, or until some satisfactory arrangement has been made regarding the succession. There is only one exception to this rule, it is that of the small Naigawan Ribai jagir, the chief of which died in 1867, leaving a request that his widow should be allowed to administer the jagir for her lifetime; the interests involved being petty, the jagirdar's request was sanctioned by the Government of India.

STATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.

26. It apparently has not been customary for the Superintendents of the States under management to furnish any detailed annual report of their administration, consequently it is somewhat difficult to furnish such statistics and particulars as might be expected. A few figures, however, showing the revenue and expenditure of each State, may be usefully inserted as exemplifying the financial condition of those States.

27. *Chhatarpur.*—The young chief continues his studies at the Rajkumar College, and also has a private tutor. He is sharp and intelligent and makes fair progress, but his health is very indifferent, and his growth is stunted. His studies also are much interrupted by his mother keeping him constantly with her, and taking him with her whenever she leaves Nowgong for Chhatarpur or elsewhere. A change of scene would probably benefit the young chief both in mind and body.

28. The Chhatarpur State has been carefully and economically administered by Munshi Chundi Pershad, who was appointed to that charge on the 1st June 1878. He found an empty treasury, State servants many months in arrears of pay, and judicial work unattended to—these matters have all been remedied; the State servants are now paid at the commencement of each month, arrears of pay and many debts have been cleared off, and judicial business despatched within a reasonable time.

29. The following tabular statement shows the revenues and disbursements of the State during the time that the present Superintendent has been in charge:—

Details.			1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Estimates, 1880-81.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	...	9,494	794	11,992	42,946
Revenues and receipts ...	...	...	2,42,204	2,96,678	2,88,434	2,80,050
Total ...			2,51,698	2,97,472	3,00,426	3,22,996
Disbursements ...			2,50,904	2,85,480	2,57,480	2,56,375
Balance ...			794	11,992	42,946	66,621
Loans and other debts paid off included under the head of disbursements ...			32,171	54,302	35,755	48,500

30. The above figures may not be strictly accurate, but they may be accepted as a close approximation to the actuals. In addition to the cash balance therein shown, the Chhatarpur State has Rs. 77,000 invested in Government paper, and has accommodated the Baoni State with a loan of Rs. 30,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent. On the whole, the financial condition of the Chhatarpur State may be considered satisfactory. At the same time works of public utility and improvement have not been neglected. A second serai is under construction, a dispensary and substantial abkari buildings have been built, and several useful roads in the environs of the capital have been metalled.

31. *Baoni*.—The management of this State was taken over in 1874 at the special request of the Nawab, who was at the time in ill-health, and much harassed by the numerous relations who receive allowances from the State. The Nawab's son, Mohammad Hussain Khan Bahadur, commonly known as the Wazir Sahib, is about 20 years of age; regarding his education not much is known, as the chief would not part with him or allow him to attend the Rajkumar College, though often pressed to do so.

32. After the death of Rae Permehri Das in January 1880, the Baoni State was placed in charge of Munshi Chundi Pershad as a temporary measure; the latter managed with tact and discretion and kept on good terms with the Nawab; however, as the Chhatarpur Superintendent could not possibly spare sufficient time to pay the Baoni State proper attention, the Mir Munshi of the Agency Office, a Mahomedan of the name of Karamat Hussain, whose family have done good service in Bundelkhand, was nominated to the post towards the close of the year.

33. It has been already stated that the rains entirely failed in Baoni during 1880-81, and in order to keep things going, a temporary loan of Rs. 5,000 was borrowed from the Chhatarpur State, this eventually was increased to Rs. 30,000 at 6 per cent interest. Of the sanctioned loan, Rs. 11,000 was taken during the year under report. This State has been singularly unfortunate in its financial arrangements;

a loan of Rs. 25,000 was given by Government in 1874-75, no sooner had that been paid off, then, in consequence of drought, another Rs. 12,000 had to be borrowed in 1877-78. The harvests of 1879-80 were good and enabled the State Administration to pay off this loan also, and to retain in hand a balance of nearly Rs. 15,000 for current expenses, but the want of rain in the year following upset all calculations, and it was evident that an immediate loan was needed to prevent an utter collapse.

34. The following tabular statement giving the receipts and disbursements for the year 1880-81 (nine months) and the three previous years will clearly illustrate the above remarks:—

Details.			1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81 (nine months.)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	4,917	9,302	8,667	14,752
Revenues and receipts	...	...	46,425	88,562	76,521	12,159
Loans	...	...	12,000	...	...	11,000
Total	...	...	63,342	97,864	85,188	37,911
Disbursements	...	...	54,040	89,197	70,436	34,884
Balance	...	...	9,302	8,667	14,752	3,027
Loans and other debts paid off included under the head of disbursements	...	...	5,535	11,946	6,289	...

35. In explanation as to why the figures for nine months of 1880-81 only have been given, it should be mentioned that hitherto the accounts of the Native States have been made up according to their revenue year, which commences with *Asarh*, June-July, but in view to ensuring uniformity, they are now made up for the financial year. In order to introduce this change the accounts of 1880-81 embrace a period of nine months only.

36. There is no doubt much distress in the Baoni State, but the people are not famine stricken; the markets are well supplied with food grains owing to the neighbourhood of the railway, and to the fact of the State being adjacent to the Cawnpore district—wheat was selling at 16 to 17 seers per rupee, and other grains at proportionate prices.

37. *Sarila*.—The chief of this little State attended the Rajkumar College during the year. He is a quiet, well-conducted lad, in appearance 20 years of age, though by the records in the office he is only 16 or 17. In the month of February the young chief was married to the daughter of Dewan Sookh Sahib, Jagirdar of Achoussa in the Jhansi district; the Maharaja of Bijawar, who has married a sister of Dewan Sookh Sahib's, took considerable interest in the marriage which took place at his capital; everything passed off with due éclat, and the Chhatarpur Superintendent, who was in charge of the arrangements connected with

the "barat," received much commendation for the successful and economical manner in which he had carried out the duty entrusted to him. The marriage expenses, so far as the Sarila State is concerned, did not exceed Rs. 15,000, but doubtless the Maharaja of Bijawar contributed liberally.

38. This small State was under the management of Munshi Chundi Pershad for the greater part of the year, but towards the end of February, Munshi Sham Lall was appointed to the post. The following statement shows the revenues and expenditure of the State for the past four years:—

Details.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81 (nine months.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	10,929	24,387	11,576	25,989
Revenues and receipts ...	60,872	61,197	60,722	27,287
Total ...	71,801	85,584	72,298	53,276
Disbursements ...	47,414	74,008	46,309	44,502
Balance ...	24,387	11,576	25,989	8,774

39. Sarila suffered also from drought, and the collection of the revenue had in many cases to be postponed; this will account for the great diminution in the revenues and receipts of 1880-81 as compared with the previous year; it is also noticeable that the figures of the year under report embrace a period of nine months only; the cause of this has been explained above in paragraph 35. In addition to the cash balance shown in the above statement, the Sarila State has Rs. 51,000 invested in Government paper, and also a reserve treasury containing some Rs. 25,000.

40. *Lugasi*.—This small State was taken under management in 1872 on the death of Rao Bahadur Heera Singh, and on the 1st January 1881 the State was made over to the present chief, Rao Khet Singh, who is 23 or 24 years of age. The settlement of the land revenue was made during the year, and should yield Rs. 10,450, whereas when the State came under management the revenue demand did not exceed Rs. 8,000. Lugasi has a good school and several roads which were constructed during the Superintendency. The young chief has Rs. 25,000 invested in Government papers.

41. *Jigni*.—This small State needs but few remarks. It was under the management of Pundit Gungadhar Rao Goray during the year; this gentleman was appointed to the Superintendency at the jagirdar's own request, on the understanding that when the State was entrusted to his charge, he would be retained as Kamdar to assist in the administration. The revenues of Jigni do not exceed on the average Rs. 15,000 per

annum, as may be seen from the following tabular statement of receipts and expenditure:—

Details.			1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	6,107	7,241	4,124	6,920
Revenues and receipts	...	...	13,326	14,755	16,733	14,846
Total			19,433	21,996	20,857	21,766
Disbursements	...	...	12,192	17,872	13,937	13,897
Balance			7,241	4,124	6,920	7,869

42. The jagirdar is the youngest brother of the Maharaja of Punna, and completed 20 years of age during the year under report; the State, therefore, is to be made over to him in 1881-82, this has been duly done since the close of the year under report.

43. *Khanyadhana*.—The young Raja of this small chiefship is a well-behaved, intelligent lad of about 17 years of age. Both he and his younger brother attend the Rajkumar College. The State is under the management of Dewan Sutterjit Singh, who appears to succeed very fairly. The average income of the State amounts to Rs. 18,000 per annum; several debts have been cleared off, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government paper. Khanyadhana from its geographical position is awkwardly placed, as several jurisdictions converge at that point, and no doubt the Dewan in charge has a difficult part to play to keep on good terms with all his neighbours.

44. *Gourihar*.—The jagirdar of this State, Rao Bahadur Rajdhur Rudr Sing, died on the 26th April 1877. His widow was permitted to manage the State for nearly three years, but complaints became numerous, and it was necessary to require the lady to adopt a successor. She selected one Gajadbur Pershad, a distant relative of her husband's, and the nomination being approved by Government, the present jagirdar assumed charge of the administration during the month of August 1880. A nuzzerana of Rs. 30,000 is payable on this succession, of which amount the first instalment, amounting to Rs. 10,000, was recovered and paid into the treasury on the 3rd January and 12th April 1881.

45. *Tori-Futtehpur*.—This is the largest of the Hashtbhya jagirs. The late jagirdar died on the 6th February 1880, leaving no son. The widow has been permitted to adopt her husband's nephew, Arjun Singh, a boy of ten years of age. The lady during the minority is, as a tentative measure, to be allowed to manage the State with the aid of the old officials. The management of this place is not easy, for there is a good deal of trade at Tori-Futtehpur, and consequently there are likely to be many civil cases, but it is too soon yet to say how the lady has succeeded. Up to the end of March 1881 no complaints of mal-administration appear to have reached the Agency.

46. *Pahra and Taraon*.—These are two of the Chowbey jagirs in the vicinity of the Kalinjer Fort. The tabular statement already given in paragraph 4 shows the combined population to be a little over 7,000 souls, the interests involved are therefore petty. The widows of the late jagirdars still conduct the administration, and sign, or rather seal, all papers coming to the Agency. The Pahra Chief, Radha Churn, is, however, 23 years of age, and the Taraon Jagirdar, Chutterbhooj, is 20 years of age; they have both left the Rajkumar College and have returned to their respective homes.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

47. *Orchha or Tehri*.—This is the principal State under this Agency, being the oldest and highest in rank of the Bundelkhand States. The census returns also show that it is the most populous. The Maharaja Partab Singh, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1874 on the death of his brother Hamir Singh, is an intelligent and sensible ruler, and takes a keen interest in the administration of the State. There has been an expenditure of Rs. 62,000 on useful public works during the year, and it is said that all debts have been cleared off, and that money is being gradually laid by.

48. Towards the close of the year the Maharaja appointed his father-in-law, Siwai Bahadur Bijai Singh, to be Dewan, and removed Rae Seo Dial Singh from that office. The latter had some years ago been selected for that post by the chief himself, and by his ability, management and industry had materially aided the Maharaja in introducing order and arrangement, where everything formerly had been in almost hopeless confusion. The close supervision exercised by Seo Dial Singh over the construction of public works had enabled the chief to do much more with the funds at his disposal for such purposes than had been anticipated. All works have been well constructed, and at the same time the expenditure has been carefully controlled.

49. A detailed account of this State was given in last year's report; it appears therefore needless to enter here into farther particulars.

50. *Datia*.—This State is next in rank and importance to Orchha.

51. At the commencement of the year under report Rao Bahadur Nundkishore died. He had long been connected with the State and was much respected; at one time he was the chief's preceptor and rose eventually to be the senior member of Durbar. He was one of the last of the trained and educated officers who were introduced into the Datia State while it was under British management during the present chief's minority.

52. Dewan Gharib Das Goshain succeeded Dewan Munnu Lall in 1878. He is assisted by his chela or disciple, one Janki Pershad, who holds a high office known in Datia as the Sikhdar (Sigah dur?). The Minister's character has been described in the reports of past years.

By keeping the expenditure down he has succeeded in paying off many debts of long standing, and it is said that a claim of a lakh and a half, which had been pending for many years, has been adjusted. During

the year a sum of Rs. 15,000 is said to have been spent on public works. The chief work in hand is the deepening and repairing of the Sita Sagar tank, which is near the city.

53. *Samthar*.—This is the third and last of the Treaty States. The Maharaja Chutter Singh assumed the administration of the State some years ago, but his father Raja Hindooput is still alive, though quite out of his mind. The father resides at the fort in Amra, a pergunnah of Samthar, which was assigned for the residence and maintenance of the insane ex-Chief, his Rani, and their youngest son Arjun Singh, commonly known as Ali Bahadur. The death of the Rani has been already mentioned : so long as the father lives the Amra pergunnah will be administered in his interests and on his behalf by Ali Bahadur, but on the death of the old chief, that pergunnah will revert to the Samthar State, of which it is an integral part, having been merely hypothecated for the time being for a particular purpose.

54. The Maharaja at the commencement of the year lost his maternal uncle, Rao Bahadur Manohur Singh, who had ably and loyally assisted the chief in the administration of the State for many years, and as far as is known, there is no one at Samthar of reputation to take his place. The returns from Samthar show that there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,47,000 on public works during the year under report; extensive works have been in progress there for many years past, and large sums of money have been spent by the chief on his residence and on a massive stone fort which has been under repair and reconstruction for some years past.

55. *Punna*.—This State for many years had the reputation of being a model of what a petty State should be, but its administration for the past two or three years can hardly be described in such eulogistic terms. The Maharaja Rudr Partab Singh is undoubtedly intelligent, and at the commencement of his rule took an active part in the administration. The old officials, however, have gradually died off, and things now have a tendency to retrograde rather than to improve.

56. The returns received from Punna show that there was an expenditure of Rs. 38,000 on public works during the year. The road towards Banda *via* the Bisram Ghât, which was planned by Dr. Stratton, has made satisfactory progress, and is said to be nearly finished. The great temple, which has been under construction at Punna for some years, and which has given employment to an immense number of labourers, is said to have approached completion.

57. The large number of boundary cases, in which the Punna State is concerned, has been noticed above, and it is unfortunate that this State should be at issue with its neighbours on all sides, both British districts and Native States; a plan for the rapid and efficient settlement of these disputes is under the consideration of the Agent to the Governor-General.

58. *Ajaigarh*.—The Maharaja has secured the services of an able Minister, Baboo Lal Bahadur Singh, who has materially assisted the chief in carrying out his schemes for the adjustment of the heavy debts by which this State has been weighed down for years past. The State

report for the year ending Sambat 1938 shows that in three years debts to the amount of Rs. 1,46,115 have been adjusted, and that there is a cash balance in the State Treasury of Rs. 47,313. All this is very creditable to the Chief and to the Minister, and a few years perseverance in the course that has been adopted will be attended with most satisfactory results. There is said to have been an expenditure of Rs. 9,500 on public works during 1880-81, and it is reported that the Singpur Ghat road, which is a continuation of the Bislam Ghat Road in the Punna State, has made some progress during the year.

59. *Bijawar*.—It is said that much of the debt has been paid off, and that budget estimates are prepared at the commencement of each year, and strictly adhered to, but there are no statistics available on which to base any remarks worth recording.

60. The remaining fourteen chiefships under this Agency do not appear to call for any detailed notice in this report. With the exception of three or four of which the population is under 20,000, the remainder are but petty jagirs with but 3,000 to 8,000 souls, and in some cases even less than that. The annals of each year vary but little, and to repeat details regarding their family history and status is labourious and wearisome, and seems out of place in a report which purports to be an account of the political administration of a particular year.

III.—JUDICIAL.

61. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature came before the Political Agent's Court.

62. *Criminal Justice*.—The usual tabular returns have been separately submitted, and contain full particulars under this head. The judicial returns from the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, being submitted direct, no remarks regarding them appear in this report.

63. No cases of *sati*, *samadh* or *jhalparwa* occurred during the year, in fact the record under these heads has been blank for many years past. It may also be observed that no cases of *kidnapping girls* for immoral purposes were reported.

64. *Dacoity*.—There were seven cases of dacoity during the year *viz.*, five in the Orchha State, one in Punna, and one in Datia. The value of property plundered is said to have amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 18,213. These figures, however, must be accepted with reservation, for the local custom in Native States of granting compensation in proportion to the value of the property alleged to have been lost, naturally induces a tendency on the part of complainants to exaggerate their loss. It may, therefore, be presumed that the actual value of property carried off is much below the figure stated.

65. The five dacoities in the Orchha State were evidently the work of one or two local gangs, for they were all of the same type, and the perpetrators were apparently under the leadership of some persons who were no novices at that kind of crime. Their plan evidently was to mark down the house of some person of reputed wealth, and after having carefully arranged everything, the house was attacked at night,

the dacoits being well armed, and having taken the precaution to blacken and muffle up their faces so as to avoid the risk of being recognized.

66. There is reason to believe that one Ram Lall, Brahmin of Mouza Passeya in the Amra pergunnah of the Samthar State, was at the head of these local gangs, he has long been renowned as a daring leader of outlaws, but hitherto he has confined his exploits chiefly to the Gwalior State, where he is said to have been concerned in nine dacoities. Ram Lall was arrested in his own village by the Jhansi district police on the 26th February 1881, and was made over to the Amra officials for safe custody, until his extradition could be applied for in proper course—they in a most culpable manner allowed this great dacoit leader to escape on the night of the 20th March from the Amra fort. Very serious notice was taken of this grave misconduct on the part of the Amra officials, and eventually since the close of the year under report, Ram Lall has been recaptured by the Jhansi police, who by the two captures have earned rewards amounting to Rs. 2,250 in the aggregate for the arrest of this notorious criminal. Some 10 or 12 persons, having been charged with having been concerned in two of the dacoities in the Orchha State, have also been arrested since the close of 1880-81, and are now under trial before that Durbar.

67. The one case of dacoity in Datia and one in Punna were of a different type. That in Datia took place on the night of the 15th June 1880 on three travellers passing along the highroad from Jhansi to Gwalior, property to the alleged value of Rs. 1,200 was carried off, but the complainants have been compensated by the Durbar. The case in Punna occurred on the night of the 7th February 1881 on the imperial road from Sutna to Nowgong and close to the Bahera chowki on the borders of Punna and Ajaigarh. Three persons in carts were attacked, and property to the alleged value of more than Rs. 5,000 was taken off by the dacoits, of whom no trace whatever has been found. Had the two Durbars, instead of wasting time in mutual recriminations, taken any trouble to trace the stolen property and culprits, they might probably have been able to do so.

68. A small gang of petty marauders under the leadership of one Raghunath, Khangar, have caused much annoyance in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts and in the adjoining Bundelkhand States. Special police measures had to be adopted in the British districts to put a stop to the crimes committed by this gang, and eventually since the close of the year under report the gang has been thoroughly dispersed, the leader and others having been killed or captured in the Alipura jagir by the sepoy of that chiefship.

69. *Thuggee*.—Thuggee “by strangulation” is almost a thing of the past, but in its modern form of “poisoning by dhatura” it still exists in many parts of India. One case of thuggee by dhatura was reported during the year; it occurred at the Datia serai on the 18th March 1881. The poisoner escaped after having relieved his fellow-traveller of Rs. 19 which he had on his person; the latter on recovering from the effects of the stupefying drug that had been administered, lodged a complaint against the offender and described his personal appearance; but although proclamation was made in the neighbourhood,

no traces of the poisoner have been found. This case is characterized by unusual boldness, for professional poisoners do not usually attempt their nefarious practices at so public a place as a serai, but rather select lonely wayside halting places for the perpetration of such crimes.

70. *Robbery of cash in transit.*—No cases of this kind were reported during the year.

71. *Robbery of the Government Mails.*—On the night of the 21st January 1881, the letter mail from Nowgong to Sutna was robbed within the limits of the cantonment, near an isolated spot close to some rocky hillocks known as the Norah hills. The runner, who was by himself, was suddenly attacked by four or more men; one of the small bones in his wrist was broken by a blow from a lathi, and the mail bags were carried off. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the whole of the contents of the bags were recovered on the following day at about noon, neatly arranged on a shawl, which had been taken out of one of the banghy parcels, and spread out in a field about a mile and a half from the scene of the robbery and about half a mile from the village of Singrown Khurd in the Chhatarpur State. The robbers, of whom no traces have been found, evidently expected to find cash in the mail bags, but were fortunately disappointed, though at that time owing to the introduction of the new system under which money orders are issued and paid by the Post Office, instead of by the Treasury, it was customary to remit cash to the smaller Post Offices to meet their liabilities in this respect; this custom which seriously endangered the safety of the mails when carried by single runners has since then been put a stop to by the Postal authorities.

In the two cases of the robbery of the Government mails which occurred in 1879, there was every reason to suppose that the runners had connived at the commission of the offences; in fact, the runner in the case which took place towards the end of 1879 was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. In the robbery which occurred during the year under report, it is evident that the runner was innocent of any connivance or complicity.

72. This being the second occasion on which the Government mails have been robbed on the limits of the cantonment, a guard of the Nowgong Cantonment Police have been permanently stationed at the Norah hills to prevent the recurrence of such crimes at that spot.

73. *Female Infanticide.*—Among the Parihar Rajputs of the Jigni State, this crime was very prevalent at one time, and in view to its suppression a system of registering pregnant women and all births of children was, with the sanction of the Government of India, introduced in 1864. During the year under report the births of six boys and 11 girls were reported; of these, one boy and four girls died. The register from the time that preventive measures were first introduced shows the following results:—

					Boys.	Girls.
Total births	...	...	...	...	139	112
„ deaths	...	...	...	...	65	62
					—	—
				Survivors	74	50
					—	—

74. *Professional Criminals*.—There are two classes who are registered as professional criminals; they are known in Orchha as *Sonorias*, and in Datia as *Chandarbedis*. The numbers under surveillance in these two States are diminishing rapidly—the following figures are taken from the registers:—

		At end of 1879-80.	Died and absconded.	Remaining.
Sonorias in Orchha	...	54	3	51
Chandarbedis in Datia	...	107	6	101
Total	...	161	9	152

IV.—REVENUE.

75. There are no statistics in the Agency from which any particulars respecting the revenue of the Native States can be given. The deficient rainfall during 1880-81 must necessarily have caused some loss of revenue to the chiefs, who in bad seasons in their own interests are bound to exercise some clemency towards their subjects, and to remit or postpone the collection of a portion of the land revenue.

76. The Government tribute, amounting to Rs. 27,194, was duly realized from the following States and paid into the treasury at Nowgong:—

					Rs.
Punna	...	...	...	...	9,955
Charkhari	...	...	...	...	8,583
Ajaigarh	...	...	...	...	7,014
Bihat	...	...	...	...	1,400
Paldeo	...	...	...	...	242

77. *Succession Nuzzurana*.—Under this head the following sums were paid into the Nowgong Treasury during 1880-81:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Charkhari	...	...	...	13,038	0	0
Gourihar	...	...	...	2,925	0	0
Tori Futtehpur	...	...	...	2,672	9	6
Total	...	...	...	18,635	9	6

78. *Local Funds*.—The tabular statements which have been submitted give full particulars regarding the receipts and disbursements of the Bundelkhand Agency Local Fund and of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, so further comments seem unnecessary.

V.—EDUCATION.

79. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong continues to flourish. Mr. Mather, the Principal, evidently takes a lively interest in the institution and manages the pupils with firmness, kindness, and tact. The average number of boys on the rolls during the year was 45, though on the 31st March 1881 there were 53 names enrolled. The average daily attendance was 39, being about 86·6 per cent of the numbers on the rolls.

There is no doubt much difficulty in securing regular attendance; leave is applied for on all kinds of pretexts, and occasionally the grounds alleged in support of the applications are imaginary rather than real.

80. The particulars relating to the examination passed by four out of five boys from the Rajkumar College, who went up for the Malwa Schools' examination, held at the end of April 1880, although appertaining to the year under review, were fully entered in last year's report, and therefore they are not repeated here.

81. Towards the close of the year 1880 a notification appeared in the *Gazette of India* to the effect that, on the recommendation of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, the Governor-General in Council had been pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts standard with effect from the 1st January 1880. Nowgong has also been constituted an examination centre for the Entrance and First Arts examination.

82. *State Schools*.—The State schools marginally mentioned were visited by Mr. Mather during the year 1880-81. The following extracts are taken from his report:—

1. Charkhari.
2. Datia.
3. Tehri.
4. Chhatarpur.
5. Ajaigarh.
6. Punna.
7. Alipura.
8. Jataira (in Tehri State).
9. Bijawar.
10. Samthar.
11. Amra.

“In the first six schools mentioned in the margin, English is chiefly studied. The boys read the Central India schools' course up to the fourth class standard, while in Charkhari alone there are some who are reading even up to the second class standard. The year under notice was the first in which this course was adopted by these schools, and I have great hopes that in a year or two at least, the Bundelkhand schools will take a very creditable position in the Central India schools examinations. I am informed that from two schools boys are likely to appear in the examination this year that will be held in the beginning of December.” “The only girls' school is in the Tehri State; great encouragement is shown to this school by the Maharaja, who also has many of the girls taught along with his own daughters.”

The returns show that there are 48 State schools with an average daily attendance of 1,286 scholars.

83. *Middle Class School*.—There is much need of a middle class school at Nowgong as a branch of the Rajkumar College, the latter being for the sons of Chiefs and Sirdars is necessarily exclusive, and many applications for admission have to be refused. A scheme for starting such an institution is under consideration.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

84. *Imperial, Military*.—There have been no new works during the year, the usual annual repairs have been carried out, and two of the barracks in the occupation of the European troops have been re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 8,858.

85. *Imperial, Civil Buildings.*—Under this head also there has merely been a small expenditure of Rs. 770 on annual repairs, and on a small addition to the Nowgong Post Office.

86. *Imperial, Communications.*—The high road from Gwalior to the Sutna Railway Station on the Jubbulpore and Allahabad extension traverses the Bundelkhand States from west to east ; with the exceptions of the Sind, Betwa, Dassan and Kane rivers, the road is bridged throughout its whole length—necessary repairs and re-metalling were done during the year.

87. The north and south road from Banda to Saugor through Muhoba and Chhatarpur does not make much progress. Eighty-one miles of this road, *viz.*, from Banda to Ungore, which is 17 miles from Chhatarpur in the Saugor direction, have long been completed with the exception of the bridging of the Kane and Oormul rivers, and over the latter there is a good stone causeway. The remaining section to Heerapore is 27 miles in length, much of the earth-work of this was constructed as far back as 1868-69, but since then the work has been in abeyance for want of funds. If this road could be completed, it would soon be thronged with a large traffic in carts carrying “tillie” to the Cawnpore market, even in its unfinished state it is largely made use of by grain carts from Saugor to Chhatarpur during the dry season.

88. There is a fair weather road from Nagode to Kalinjer, a distance of some 38 miles, of which 29 miles are within the States under this Agency. This road, which was commenced before the mutiny, is only partly bridged.

The total expenditure on “communications” through the Executive Engineer of the Nagode Division amounted during 1880-81 to nearly Rs. 35,000.

89. *Railway.*—The Sindia State Railway being likely to affect the Western Bundelkhand States of Orchha and Datia may be briefly noticed. Towards the close of 1880 trial lines were surveyed in both these States, but nothing definite has been settled as to the course which the proposed railway is likely to take. If any great length of the line determined upon passes through either of those two small States, it will be difficult for the chiefs to supply the necessary ways and means unless liberally assisted by Government.

90. *Native State Public Works.*—The returns received from the States show the following results :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on roads and bridges	41,389
Expenditure on other works, such as serais, schools, dispensaries, wells, tanks, public offices, &c.	2,63,603
Total	3,04,992

91. *Local Fund Public Works.*—The Agency Local Fund expended a sum of Rs. 1,249-12-1 on petty works about the Agency station during the year ; several useful culverts have been constructed. The expenditure from the *Nowgong Cantonment Fund* on public works proper during 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 1,317-2-7. There was also a sum of Rs. 1,039-3-2

expended on the construction of good pucca side drains to the streets in the Sudder Bazaar. This work has been strongly urged on sanitary grounds, and is pushed on year by year as rapidly as funds will permit.

VII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

92. *Post Offices*.—Inclusive of the Post Office at Charkhari, there are 13 post offices within the Bundelkhand Native States. Six of the offices, *viz.*, Tehri, Kadanra, Samthar, Tori Futtehpur, Kamta and Charkhari, are in three separate divisions, but are all subordinate to the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces; the remaining seven, *viz.*, Nowgong, Chhatarpur, Punna, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Alipura and Datia are under the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central India Agency. A more rapid postal service between the Railway station at Sutna and the Nowgong Cantonment is urgently needed. The distance is 100 miles, and letters are delivered in Nowgong usually 27 hours after the arrival at Sutna of the mail-train from Bombay. No doubt it is difficult to expedite the service in consequence of the awkward hour at which the mail-train reaches Sutna, and with runners it is hardly possible to introduce any improvement in this respect, but if funds would permit, a mail-cart should be established from Nowgong to Sutna, and that would reduce the postal distance to less than 12 hours.

The following details regarding postal work are of interest:—

Covers despatched...	...	...	No. 3,51,510
Covers issued ...	...	...	„ 2,29,613
Cash receipts ...	...	...	Rs. 6,209-13-0
Cash disbursements	...	...	„ 6,332-12-0

The money-order system has become very popular, and is largely used by natives.

93. *Telegraphs*.—There is no telegraph station at Nowgong; the nearest telegraph office is that at Sutna Railway Station—hence the more urgent necessity for an improved and more rapid postal service.

VIII.—MILITARY.

94. The Nowgong Cantonment was garrisoned during the year by the following troops:—

Europeans.—Royal Artillery, D. Battery, 3rd Brigade, from the commencement of the year to the 12th January 1881, when it left for England, and in its place the K. Battery, 3rd Brigade, arrived on the 1st February 1881. Infantry, two companies of the 39th Regiment which were relieved on the 7th December 1880 by two companies of the 17th Regiment.

Native Troops.—Cavalry, one squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry. Infantry, a wing of the 35th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

95. The health of the troops was good throughout the year. The tabular statement at the end of this report shows that there were six deaths among the Europeans and three among the Natives during the year, being equal to .92 per cent of their average strength.

IX.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

96. *Dispensaries.*—The returns show that there were 17 State dispensaries open during the year. Many of the institutions are of a nondescript kind and are in charge of Hakims and Baidis, who administer drugs according to their own lights, but who have not any real professional knowledge of medicine or surgery. Much reliance cannot be placed on the statistics furnished by such persons.

The dispensary and charitable hospital at Nowgong under the direct charge of the Agency Surgeon has been well attended during the year; the returns show 2,417 admissions and 15 deaths; the cost of the institution was Rs. 1,232. The 17 Native State dispensaries had 14,438 admissions and 303 deaths; their aggregate cost amounting to about Rs. 9,000.

97. *Vaccination.*—This department consisted of one Deputy Superintendent, 12 Assistant Superintendents and 75 vaccinators, involving an aggregate cost of Rs. 10,600, the whole of which is defrayed by the Native States. The returns, exclusive of those relating to the Charkhari State, show that 32,534 persons were vaccinated, and of these, 26,336 were successful.

98. *Agency Surgeon.*—In the reports of past years it has been frequently pointed out that an Agency Surgeon, exclusively for civil work, is urgently needed in Bundelkhand. There is now no supervision over the State dispensaries, and they are never professionally inspected, consequently they are not such useful institutions as they otherwise might be. The Department of Vaccination also urgently needs supervision and control. For some ten years past this department, which costs the States more than Rs. 10,000 per annum, has been practically in the sole charge of a Native Deputy Superintendent, over whom there has been no real check of any kind; the obvious result is that numerous irregularities have crept in which are now difficult to remedy. On financial grounds, the appointment of a commissioned medical officer solely for Agency work can hardly be expected at present, but it would be a great boon to the Bundelkhand States, if the services of a suitable medical officer of the warrant grade (an apothecary or assistant apothecary) could be spared for the purpose of inspecting dispensaries and superintending vaccination, under the general control of the Agency Surgeon. The details of some such scheme are under consideration, and will be submitted in due course to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Nowgong, }
The October 1881. }

(Sd.) C. B. COOKE,
Offg. Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of deaths.	Remarks.
D. 3rd R. A.—								
From 1st April 1880 to 12th January 1881 ...	130.40	139	106.51	15.67	2	1.53	1 from sunstroke (heat apoplexy), and 1 from sanguineous apoplexy.	The death occurred in the case of a man of D. 3rd R. A. left behind for treatment and attached to K. 3rd R. A.
K. 3rd Bde R. A.—	144	67	46.52	11.98	1	.68	Abscess of liver ...	
From 1st February 1881 to 31st March 1881 ...	159.50	203	127.27	13.56	2	1.25	2 Ague.	
Det. 39th Regiment—	152	83	54	11	1	0.65	Enteric fever ...	
From 7th December 1880 to 31st March 1881 ...	91.33	155	169.71	11.12	1	1.09	Pneumonia.	Enteric fever caused one death in a recruit just arrived from England. Disease most probably contracted on march.
Det. 16th B. Cavalry ...	293.46	230	78.37	13.00	2	.68	1 Jaundice. 1 Hemoptysis.	
Rt. Wing 35th M. N. I. ...								
Total ...	970.69	877	90.34	12.72	9	.92		

(Sd.) H. G. WORTABET, M.B.,
Agency Surgeon.

Table of Rainfall and Temperature from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

Year 1880-81, Months.	Mean day temperature.	Mean night temperature.	Mean tempera- ture of month.	Total rainfall.	Prevailing wind.	Remarks.
April 1880	98°30	73°79	86°34	Nil.	W.	
May "	102°07	81°01	91°84	°09	W.	
June "	99°37	86°33	93°15	2°24	W.	
July "	94°35	77°55	81°20	19°7	W. S. W.	
August "	88°71	76°77	82°74	1°39	W.	
September "	86°26	74°99	80°62	6°31	W.	
October "	80°87	66°02	79°44	1°42	N.	
November "	75°76	52°34	64°35	°03	N. N. W.	
December "	69°20	46°70	57°95	°5	Calm.	
January 1881	70°11	43°74	55°92	Nil.	N.	
February "	79°07	53°79	66°43	°33	N. N. W. as much as W. N. W.	
March "	~83°29	59°05	71°17	°06	W.	
						Total rainfall for official year 1880-81 ... 33°87 Rainfall previous year 1879-80 ... 37°17 Inches.

(Sd.) C. B. COOKE,
Officiating Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX E.

No. 80, dated Chirkhari, 16th April 1881.

From—MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, Political Agent and Supdt., Chirkhari,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the Chirkhari State for 1880-81.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

2. *Maharaja's succession.*—The principal event of the year has been the succession of Maharaja Mulkhan Sing, aged nine years, to the chiefship. His predecessor, the late Maharaja, died childless without exercising the privilege of adoption conceded to him by sanad. Her Majesty's Government, however, in consideration of the loyal services, during the mutinies, of Maharaja Ratan Sing, the father of the late chief, graciously permitted the widow of the latter to adopt Mulkhan Sing and recognised his succession. The selection being in every respect a fit one, has given very general contentment and satisfaction throughout the State.

3. The young chief has been reading for some months under his Native Tutor, a B.A. of the Calcutta University, and has made some progress in English. He knows a little Hindi and Urdu, and is anxious to learn.

4. The following are extracts from the report furnished by his Tutor, dated 1st of April 1881:—

"I began to teach His Highness the Maharaja of Chirkhari in September last; he knew absolutely nothing of either English or Urdu. In Arithmetic he could not count beyond twenty. In short, he knew nothing of any subject then, and I had to begin everything from the very beginning.

"I at once adopted the method of Ollendorff. I gave the young Maharaja a few words to learn, and then asked him to construct short sentences into English, and *vice versa*. When he had thus learnt a number of English words and expressions, I added a reading book to his other tasks to take off from the monotony of translation exercises.

"A great obstacle to his progress in English was his utter ignorance of the vernacular. Unable to read the meanings of words written in Hindi or Urdu, he could learn nothing without some one at his side. Thus a great deal of my time was every day employed in making him learn what he could otherwise have done equally well in my absence. It was to remedy this evil that, as a temporary measure, I substituted the easier Hindi for the more difficult Urdu. He has made some progress in Hindi and is reading Vidiankur now.

"Finding that he took great interest in learning Geography, I did not think it improper to tell him, now and then, by way of amusement, something of the map of India. He can now point out almost all the principal places in the map.

"That he should not be burdened with too many subjects at once, I put off the teaching of arithmetic for some time, and it is not more than a month since he began it. He does sums in addition now.

"Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the progress he has made is not bad. His mental faculties have not been developed to the extent to which they might have been had he been placed from his infancy in an educated society. Accustomed to speak a language which is not very particular about pronunciation, he finds it extremely difficult to pronounce certain classes of words, and when he does pronounce them, the imperfect imitation costs him a great deal of exertion."

5. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall was below the average by about one-third. It set in late, but fairly well. At the end of July there was a copious fall, after which, with the exception of an occasional shower, there was almost a complete cessation, telling somewhat against the kharif crops. In November there was heavy and timely rain reviving the rabi sowings and enabling some further cultivation of that crop.

On the whole, the prospects are fairly good, and the revenue will not suffer.

6. During the cold season I made a tour throughout the several districts, visiting every village and town of any importance, and at the same time I carried out the greater part of the land settlement for a period of seven years.

7. *Census*.—The census operations were duly carried out and completed on the 17th February, giving the following results:—

Occupied houses	...	...	...	...	24,259
Males	...	...	...	...	74,447
Females	...	...	...	...	68,568
Total population					143,015

8. *Transit Duties*.—Arrangements have been made for the remission of all transit duties throughout the State from the 1st July next. The income from this source is insignificant, while the levy of the duty subjects the public to much petty and unnecessary annoyance. The duty has moreover been abolished by, I believe, every other State in Bundelkhand.

9. The annual tabular statements are attached.

II.—INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

10. The manner of conducting the internal administration of the State has undergone no change. The system introduced by me as detailed in last year's report has worked satisfactorily. The current of work

has, perhaps, not moved so rapidly as it should. This is owing to the very great bulk of arrears which is being disposed of. Not a single paper had been placed with its proper file for years past, and thousands of documents were found amongst the records received from Bindrabun, which had neither been opened nor read. These have now been nearly cleared off, when the conduct of ordinary work will be much accelerated.

11. *Durbar Members*.—The two Durbar Members originally nominated still hold office and conduct their duties satisfactorily, and have given every assistance.

III.—PUBLIC ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY.

12. The condition of the State has been tranquil. No cases of violent crimes against person or property have come to notice.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

13. *Criminal*.—The following statement shows the number of offences noted under each class during the year, together with the number of persons implicated :—

					Cases.	Persons.
1.	Murder	...	...	...	1	1
2.	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1	1
3.	Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	9	9
4.	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	8	18
5.	Rape	...	...	...	9	10
6.	Theft	...	...	...	63	105
7.	Extortion	...	...	...	4	11
8.	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	5	10
9.	Criminal trespass	...	...	...	5	6
10.	Adultery	...	...	...	12	13
11.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	128	290
Total					245	474

Of these, 44 persons were awaiting trial at the commencement of the year, and the remainder were charged with the several offences committed by them during the year; 103 persons were discharged or acquitted, one died, and one escaped, leaving 33 for trial at the end of the year, whilst the remainder or 336 were convicted.

14. There were 73 appeals from the decisions of the Lower Courts; of these—

58	were confirmed,
2	„ modified,
8	„ reversed,
5	„ pending.

15. The disposal of the work of the Criminal Courts has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

16. *Jail*.—A new jail is needed notwithstanding that the number of prisoners for whom accommodation is likely to be required will not be large. This will be built later on, meanwhile the building which was used for this purpose during the minority of the late Maharaja, whilst the State was under British management, is again being utilized.

The following is a summary of sentenced prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1881 compared with those on the corresponding date in 1880:—

						31st March 1880.	31st March 1881.
For a term of	10	years	...	...		4	3
"	"	7	"	...	...	1	1
"	"	6	"	...	...	1	0
"	"	3	"	...	...	3	3
Under	3	"	...	...		9	1
						—	—
						18	8
						—	—

Of those in jail on 31st ultimo, seven were Hindus and one was Mahomedan. The average number of prisoners awaiting trial was 5.59. The average duration of prisoners awaiting trial was 12.32 days. There were three deaths and no escapes. Hard labor is exacted by means of out-door work.

17. *Civil Justice*.—The number of cases instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts was 254, whilst the number pending from 1879-80 was 128, making a total of 382 for disposal. Of these, 288 were disposed of, leaving 94 for disposal at the end of 1880-81.

The total value of the original suits disposed of was Rs. 26,044, being 90.43 average value per suit.

18. There were 53 appeals including 27 pending from 1879-80. These were disposed of as follows:—

Confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	29
Modified	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reversed	...	...	...	...	...	2

leaving 19 pending at the end of the year.

19. The civil work has been heavy in consequence of the deadlock to it for some years previously, but it has been disposed of well, and no unnecessary delay has occurred. On the whole, the results are satisfactory.

20. *Police*.—Beyond a small number of men to guard the road running from Nowgong to Sutna and Saugor, where it passes through Chirkhari territory, there is no regularly paid separate force of police. The duty is performed by sepoy attached to the various tehsils. There is nothing especial to notice regarding their work or conduct.

21. In addition to the above, there are the rural police or village chowkidars in every pergunnah aggregating 311 persons. Their conduct has been good.

PUBLIC WORKS.

22. The expenditure on account of public works must be somewhat restricted until the succession nuzzerana is paid off. Notwithstanding a fair sum has been expended on minor works of sorts, in executing repairs to public buildings and roads, in deepening wells and tanks, in planting trees, and in local improvements generally. A new bathing-ghat has been made at Chirkhari opposite the school building, which has proved to be of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants of the northern portion of the town. Sundry buildings are in progress; amongst these may be noted stables for carriage horses, coach-houses, out-offices of sorts, a cattle-shed, repairs and improvements to the Agency house and the palace, &c., &c.

EDUCATION.

23. The Chirkhari State School was visited in September by the Principal of the Bundelkhand Rajkumar College, Mr. Mather. His examination lasted three days. The report he made of the results was not satisfactory. There was some excuse for this, as there had been a paucity of masters until just before this examination. Mr. Mather has again visited the school and examined the pupils at my request. The following is the report he now makes:—

“I examined the State school on Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th April. I found 246 boys present in all the departments out of a total of 293 on the rolls. The percentage of attendance has improved.

“Progress has been made in the English Department. The remarks that I made in September of last year upon certain points have all received attention. Both the pronunciation and spelling of the boys have very much improved. The boys translated very fairly too. The History and Geography of the upper classes are still open to a great deal of improvement.

“In the Sanscrit department the boys acquitted themselves very creditably. The boys of the Hindi department did also well.

“Of the Persian department I cannot speak well. My remarks of September are as applicable now as they were then. Little or no improvement has been made, though the Moulvie has two assistant teachers, who with himself teach 31 boys, while for the Urdu department, consisting of 78 boys, there is only one teacher.

“The establishment of teachers requires re-arrangement. Four teachers are needed in the English department and more for one or two of the vernacular ones. The strength of the establishment at present is spent on the English department, consisting of 34 boys, of whom 22 are studying the most elementary books.

“Scholarship-holders should be made to qualify themselves for the renewal of their scholarships by being required to pass a written examin-

ation. The scholarships should be given as the reward of merit only and be renewed yearly."

24. Besides the State school there are small district schools in each of the tehsils. Hindi is taught in these to some extent, but beyond the primary elements of the language, no great progress is made by the students who attend. Moreover, their attendance is not regular, and is almost entirely voluntary.

25. The expenditure on account of education has been—

					Rs.
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	396
Pay of teachers	...	...	...	...	4,391
Contingent charges	...	...	...	...	1,130
Subscription to Rajkumar College	...	...	...	...	1,200
					<hr/>
			Total	...	7,117
					<hr/>

MEDICAL.

26. The dispensary continues to be well attended, and the Native Doctor in charge has been careful and attentive to his duties; the number of cases treated during the year under report has been—

In-patients	...	...	...	...	30
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	2,163

Daily average.

In-patients	...	...	...	...	3·27
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	52·43
Known deaths	...	...	...	...	12
The total cost was	...	...	...	Rs.	3,249-7-9

Vaccination was carried on by the four vaccinators as usual. The annual cost was Rs. 482.

FINANCE.

27. The financial condition of the State is eminently satisfactory. On the 1st April 1880 the cash balance was Rs. 84,144 and Government Promissory Notes value Rs. 40,000; on the 1st April 1881 it was Rs. 1,30,897 and Government Promissory Notes to the value of Rs. 5,40,000.

28. A copy of the abstract of the budget estimate for the ensuing Sumbut is attached. This exhibits an excess of expenditure (including Rs. 75,000 for succession nuzzerana and Rs. 24,000 on account of Maharaja's expenses should he be sent to Indore for his education) over receipts of Rs. 33,300.

Were it not for the large amount of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh which has to be paid yearly until the fixed nuzzerana has been liquidated, there would be a considerable saving.

During the Maharaja's administration so little attention had been given to the proper audit of accounts that there has been very great difficulty in adjusting demands referring to that period.

29. Large sums are expended annually in religious endowments and ceremonies, in feeding Brahmins, &c. Much land is also alienated in alms and charities. It is difficult to reduce these charges or to resume these lands without some special need, as the custom for such expenditure in cash and lands has existed of old, and any interference would only be viewed with dislike and not be understood. Considering also the prosperous condition of the State, I have thought it well to deal liberally with all its subjects in the way of keeping up the old customs. Large sums are also paid in presents at fixed anniversaries and festivals, these too I have not interfered with.

On the whole, the State is well off, and its people are happy and contented. Pay is regularly distributed, and all demands are adjusted with no unnecessary delay.

LAND REVENUE.

30. The main source of revenue is derived from the demand on land.

There are four pergunnahs with a total of 296 villages. One of these, Ranipore, is insignificant, only yielding on an average Rs. 1,000 per annum. The next, Esanugger, contains 56 villages, of which 46 are in jagir. The khalsa revenue is Rs. 10,000. These two districts have not been surveyed, but a settlement for seven years has been made, giving an increase on the average of previous collections. The next district is Bawun Chourasi with a khalsa or imperial revenue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The previous survey of this district has been checked since my deputation and a settlement made, which has resulted in an increase of Rs. 20,000 over the average receipts of previous years.

The last and most important pergunnah is Sutwara. The survey of this district, which was made many years ago, had not been brought into any use. It is now being checked, and a settlement based upon its results is being carried out. It is the first occasion upon which the land has been assessed by any one fixed measure. There was much difficulty in fixing rates of rent, as it was found that these differed on the same description of land in the same village, whilst the beegah was not a fixed one.

Under the present assessment rates remain precisely as they were, whilst the regular beegah is introduced.

The result of the settlement with this pergunnah will, I hope, give an increase of Rs. 50,000 over previous years. Half the villages have been assessed with a result justifying the expectation of this increase on the whole.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

31. The only other source of revenue worthy of notice is the interest on Government Promissory Notes purchased during the year amounting to Rs. 24,100 annually.

32. The income from diamonds which used, many years ago, to be upwards of Rs. 10,000 annually, has now dwindled down to Rs. 1,000. No encouragement has been held out to diamond seekers of late years, and in some few cases where enterprisers have come forward they have met with so much trouble, after finding their diamonds, in settling accounts with the State, that there was hardly a mine being worked when I first came here.

Whilst visiting the mining district I enquired into the matter, and after consultation with those who could offer opinions, I had some modified rules drawn up which I hope will prove attractive.

32. The present condition of the State, on the whole, is satisfactory. Taking the increase on land revenue at about Rs. 74,000, and interest on Promissory Notes at Rs. 24,100, the net increase under the present administration, as compared with previous years, is about rupees one lakh.

CHIRKHARI, }
The 16th April 1881. }

(Sd.) F. H. MAITLAND,
Political Agent and Supdt., Chirkhari.

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET ESTIMATE.

Sumbut 1938 (A. D. July 1881—June 1882.)

Receipts.			Expenditures.		
Index No.	Headings.	Amount.	Index No.	Headings.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
I	A. Land Revenue ...	3,84,000	I	A. Allowances ...	95,700
	B. Jagirs ...	75,000		B. Refunds ...	1,400
II	Sayer collections ...	9,000	II	Revenue Department	4,600
III	Octroi duties ...	4,000	III	Allowances to District and Village officers	9,000
IV	Sale of judicial stamps	2,000	IV	Army ...	7,6500
V	Law and Justice ...	4,300	V	Public Works ...	50,000
VI	Tributes ...	14,000	VI	Salaries and expenditures of Public Department ...	27,000
VII	Miscellaneous receipts and savings ...	21,000	VII	Law and Justice ...	8,000
VIII	Interest ...	35,000	VIII	Police ...	31,000
IX	Public debt ...	15,000	IX	Education, Science and Art ...	8,200
			X	Political charges ...	1,04,000
			XI	Pensions and charities	39,200
			XII	State and other establishment ...	1,07,000
			XIII	Civil contingencies ...	11,000
				Allowances for the Maharaja ...	24,000
	Total ...	5,63,300		Total ...	5,96,600

APPENDIX F.

No. 1014, dated Rewah, 9th August 1881.

From—CAPTAIN D. W. K. BARR, Political Agent Baghelkhand.

To—First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1880-81. Colonel Berkeley's departure on medical certificate to England immediately after the close of the year prevented him from writing the report, the necessary returns not having been prepared before he left. I am, therefore, under the disadvantage of submitting a report on the year during which I had no connection with the Agency, and of the records of which no notes have been left by my predecessor.

Health.—The general health of the Agency appears to have been good. Cholera visited Rewah at two or three different periods during the year, but the disease was nowhere in a virulent or epidemic form, and the town of Rewah, which generally suffers most from its attacks, was comparatively free. Some of the pergunnahs of the State—Sohagi, Mangawan and Amerpatan—suffered from the disease which was brought by pilgrims returning from the Allahabad mela along the Great Deccan Road.

Rainfall and Crops.—The rainfall (we measured at Sutna) was 22.65 inches against 40.39 in 1879-80, and generally throughout the Agency a similar deficiency was experienced. At Rewah the fall measured was 34.66 inches as compared with 57 inches in the previous year. The scant rainfall naturally affected the crops of the country to a considerable extent, but there was no scarcity, and the appended comparative statement of the prices of grain in the last two years shows that food was cheap in spite of the injury to the crops, the stores from the previous years probably being large.

Comparative statement of the prices of grain in the year 1879-80 and 1880-81.

					Rate per Rupee of 80 tplaahs.			
					1879-80.		1880-81.	
					Seers.	Chs.	Seers.	Chs.
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	12	11	19	13 $\frac{1}{8}$
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	21	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	33	14 $\frac{1}{6}$
Rice (best sort)	...	...	...	...	6	6	7	3
Rice (common)	...	...	...	...	16	14	17	14 $\frac{7}{12}$
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	22	5	33	5 $\frac{7}{12}$
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	18	12	23	7 $\frac{13}{22}$
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	15	11	26	3
Firewood	...	...	...	...	137	8	160	...
Salt ...	...	...	...	...	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

The work of the Political Agent was necessarily so much taken up in the direction of affairs at Rewah, where, after the death of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the direct control and superintendence of the State devolved upon him, that political relations with the minor States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi and Sitpura were not brought into prominent notice. These States appear to have been fairly managed during the year under report.

Nagode.—The Raja of Nagode has not shown any signs of improvement in the character he unfortunately has earned of being negligent and slothful, but, on the other hand, though he shows no vigour, he would appear to be amenable to advice and anxious to please the Political Agent in any measures suggested by him.

Maihar.—The Raja of Maihar manages his State well, and is energetic and just in his dealings with his subjects; his State is free of debts, and he has some savings in Government paper. He has unfortunately conceived some wrong impressions with regard to his relations with the Political Agent, and in small matters refuses to be guided by his advice. An instance of this occurred during the year under report when the Raja brought upon himself the rebuke of His Excellency the Viceroy for his persistent refusal to reply to a very commonplace enquiry made by order of Government through the Political Agent. In the matter of his dispensary also the Raja is peculiar, he refuses to permit the Agency Surgeon to exercise proper supervision over the hospital assistant at Maihar, and resents interference in the cause of vaccination to which he is stoutly opposed.

Sohawal.—The records of the year show that the feud between the Chief and the Thakoor of Ryegaon has not abated. Mutual recriminations and constant complaints have been poured into the Political Agent's office from both parties. From my previous acquaintance with the Chief of Sohawal, I am led to the conclusion that he is chiefly to blame for the quarrels which are constantly springing up, for he frets at the advantage which the Ryegaon Thakoor obtained in 1873 when the Government of India decided that the payment of obaree by the Thakoor to the Chief should not be enforced. In his own State the Raja of Sohawal has managed fairly well, and there do not appear to have been complaints against his rule, except as regards his treatment of the Ryegaon Jagirdar.

Kothi.—The Raja of Kothi has maintained his character of a well-disposed and good ruler; he gives no trouble to his neighbours, and in consequence the political work in connection with his State is easy and pleasant.

Sitpura.—The young jagirdar, Lall Tribikrum Singh, is still at the Indore Residency School, where he seems to be doing well. His small State is managed by the Political Agent, a mohurrir being in executive charge. The following is a statement of the financial condition of the jagir at the close of the year under report:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Income from all sources	6,515	12 9
Expenditure	6,427	2 3
Payment of debts	1,000	0 0
Debts remaining unpaid	19,446	2 6

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is much to be regretted that Colonel Berkeley had not time to record the chief points of interest in his administration of Rewah, as well as of his political charge of the other States of the Baghelkhand Agency during the year under report. With regard to Rewah, the year was one of special importance as the commencement of a new era of administration and the establishment of direct control and superintendence in a State with which, though for the previous five years the Political Agent had exercised general control, our relations had been to a great measure hampered by the interference which, so long as he lived, Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, in spite of his professed relinquishment of power, could not help exercising. That Colonel Berkeley had a difficult and responsible charge there can be no doubt; his report for the year 1879-80 and previous administration reports show the State to have been so long under mismanagement that the Sirdars and zemindars had usurped both in revenue and judicial matters an authority which should rightly be held by the State alone, and that their example was readily followed by every jagirdar and landholder in Rewah. The death of Dewan Deenbund, the last of the real officials of the old Durbar, left no one among the State subjects qualified to conduct the important duties of Dewan. Pundit Het Ram, who for five years had held the post of Naib Dewan, was the only man in Rewah to whom the duties of chief executive officer could be entrusted. The Pundit's character for integrity was well known, and it is to this, and to the fact that he is a Brahmin that we may attribute the success he has achieved in his duties connected with the State. Colonel Berkeley supported the Acting Dewan most heartily, and showed that he placed entire confidence in the measures he adopted. It was only natural that the opposition to the new form of management should have been at first strong and bitter on the part of those who had for long enjoyed a complete immunity from the control of the Durbar, and who saw in the Acting Dewan only the means of curtailing such rights and privileges as they had, during many years of slack rule, usurped. It is creditable in the highest degree to Pundit Het Ram's tact that he has been able in spite of all these difficulties not only to carry on single-handed the proper management of the State on an entirely new basis which, inaugurated as it was by a complete outsider, could not fail to give offence at its initiation, but by degrees to win over to his side several of the Sirdars and officials who at first were disposed to resent his authority. Opposition is not, of course, entirely removed, nor has the administration yet attained the strength necessary to ensure success, but no one taking charge of this administration, as I have lately had the honor of doing, could fail to be struck with the improvements already instituted, and with the satisfactory manner in which Pundit Het Ram has asserted the authority delegated to him by the Political Agent.

CHAPTER III.

Civil Justice.—No suits of a civil nature came before the Political Agent's Court.

<i>Criminal Justice.</i> —The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases brought			Number of persons implicated.	before the Political Agent's Court, and only has reference to the minor States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year.
Nature of offence.	Number of cases.			
Culpable homicide ...	2		2	
Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	1		8	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	1		1	
Miscellaneous ...	5		11	
Total ...	9		22	

There were no cases of satti or sumadh.

Police.—The Agency Police on the East Indian Railway Branch Line to Jubbulpore running through native territory was properly maintained, the health and conduct of the men being good.

Education.—The schools at Rewah, Maihar, Nagode, Sohawal, Kothi and Sutna were fairly attended.

CHAPTER IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Military.

The following works were sanctioned and undertaken in the cantonment of Sutna :—

(1.) *Officers' quarters.*—Commenced in June 1879 and completed in May 1880. The only work left to close the estimate is the well which has been sunk 66 feet deep.

(2.) *Coach-house and lean-to verandahs to the Commanding Officer's bungalow.*—This work was commenced in May and completed in December 1880.

Civil.

(1.) *Well in the block of Agency buildings at Sutna.*—The well was sunk 32 feet deep in 1879-80 and 25 feet in 1880-81. Further sinking is in progress. Masonry work completed.

(2.) The ordinary annual repairs to civil buildings were carried out.

Communications.—Imperial road from Sutna to Nowgong :—

(1.) IVth section, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from 21st to Nagode, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is completely banked, bridged and metalled with one coat, the $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles received a second coat of metalling during the year.

(2.) Vth Section, 17 miles, Nagode to Sutna, is wholly banked, bridged and metalled.

(3.) Sutna bridge, nine arches of 45 feet, was completed during the year.

(4.) Nagode-Kallinjer Road, 5 miles, from Nagode to Sutna river, are banked and bridged, but not metalled. The road is kept up as a fair weather road.

(5.) *Deccan Road*.—1st section, 31 miles, from Jokkai, 67th mile, to Maihar, 98th mile, is wholly banked, metalled and bridged, excepting over some streams which have causeways. In this section some eight culverts fell in owing to insufficiency of waterway and foundation; two of these were repaired in the beginning of the season and completed in December 1880. Subsequently in March two more were repaired.

IIInd section, 41 miles, from Maihar to Rewah, 139th mile, is similar to 1st section.

(6.) *Sutna and Bela Road* has been kept in repair.

CHAPTER V.

Military.—The detachment of the 5th Bengal Cavalry ordered to proceed on field service was relieved by the detachment 3rd Madras Light Cavalry from Jubbulpore on the 5th January 1880. The strength of the detachment is:—

	Cavalry.				Artillery.		Infantry.			
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line	One troop, 3rd M. L. C.	46						
Total	46						

There is one European officer in command. The health of the men has been good.

CHAPTER VI.

Post Offices.—The following statement shows the work done during the year in the ten Post offices in the Agency:—

Division.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursements.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sutna Division ...	1,25,063	1,55,237	2,80,300	7,973 15 0	3,967 5 4

An experimental post office was opened at Jetwar (in Sohawal) during the last year. There has been no case of mail robbery.

CHAPTER VII.

Dispensaries.—There are 11 under this Agency. The following table shows the work done in each :—

Dispensaries.	Remaining on 1st April 1880.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Results.					Remaining on 31st March 1881.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.		
Agency Hospital ...	13	769	781	696	10	49	7	20	
Sutna Bazaar ...	104	3,509	3,613	2,856	47	548	33	129	
Nagode ...	25	1,196	1,221	1,066	5	128	5	17	
Rewah ...	104	5,099	5,203	4,592	13	322	164	112	
Maihar ...	47	3,389	3,438	2,668	414	275	40	39	
Sohawal ...	54	1,530	1,584	1,405	10	118	5	46	
Sitlaha ...	.....	282	282	213	.....	28	.....	41
Mungowan ...	.....	547	547	457	.....	39	24	27
Chandia ...	.....	769	769	474	.....	270	7	18
Ramnuggur ...	.....	821	821	470	95	171	1	84
Rewah Jail Hospital ...	8	815	823	605	.....	.....	9	9
Total ...	355	18,725	19,080	15,702	594	1,947	295	542	

These dispensaries, except that at Maihar, are under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Goldsmith, whose skill and kindness are now well known. The sick and afflicted from all parts of Baghelkhand come eagerly to him for relief, and much of the confidence which is now shown towards the political authorities in these Native States may be fairly attributed to the Agency Surgeon's success in treating his patients. The Raja of Maihar has not placed his dispensary under our supervision. The dispensaries at Sitlaha, Mungowan, Chandia and Ramnuggur were opened during the year under review.

Vaccination.—Vaccination has shown marked progress during the last year, especially in the Rewah State, where many of the principal Sirdars had their children vaccinated, thus setting a good example to others dependent on them.

The number of operations performed in the last year was 24,945 as compared with 7,831 in the year before, and in this important matter also Dr. Goldsmith's services require special mention. The success which attended the vaccination operations is entirely due to his personal influence over Sirdars and people, and to his energy in visiting the chief parts of the State and supervising the work of the vaccinators.

The following statement shows the work done :—

Season 1880-81.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Establishment ...	20,219	2,549	1,961	24,729	155	37	24	216	88·80

The usual tabular statements are attached.

ADMINISTRATION OF REWAH.

The following report on the management of the Rewah State during the year ending 31st March 1881 is compiled from a statement submitted by the Acting Dewan Pundit Het Ram, who has worked with great ability and success under many disadvantages, and of whom I am aware my predecessor Colonel Berkeley entertained the highest opinion.

Installation of the young Maharaja. Arrangements for his care.—The young Maharaja was installed on the gadi under the name of Venkatesh Raman Singh by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly on the 8th October 1880. The Sirdars of the State to the number of 100 were present on the occasion, and everything was done to give éclat to the ceremonial. The young Chief now in his fifth year is a good-looking and well-disposed child. Sirdar Kallian Singh of Kripalpore has been specially entrusted with his care and management. As, however, the young Chief's life is necessarily spent within the precincts of the zenana, the chief danger to be anticipated is from an excess rather than a lack of attention, for he is regarded as the special property of each of the six widowed Maharanis. It is satisfactory to note that the child appears strong and healthy, and as a general supervision of his health has been exercised by Doctor Goldsmith, who has gained the confidence of the Maharanis and has frequent access to the young Chief, it may be hoped that some check may be put upon the overweening attention from which otherwise he would be likely to suffer.

Birth of two posthumous children.—During the year two of the Maharanis gave birth to posthumous children of the late Maharaja. The Purbarin Maharani gave birth to a daughter, who is alive and under the care of her mother at Sutna.

Death of the Junior Chundelin Maharani and her infant son.—The junior Chundelin Maharani gave birth to a son, but both mother and child died within a few days of the birth.

Death of two Thakoors.—Two of the chief Sirdars of Rewah died during the year, viz., Janardhan Singh (Baghel), Thakoor of Chundia, and Pertab Singh (Seingur), Thakoor of Nayaghari.

Census.—The final census of the State was taken on the night of 17th February 1881; the tabulated returns give the following figures: total population 12,98,867—males 6,50,724, females 6,48,143; the difference between male and female population is unusually small, and points to the fact that female infanticide so prevalent in many parts of India is not practised in Rewah.

Revenue collections.—The collections of revenue during the year have been Rs. 10,33,481-1-5 as compared with Rs. 9,75,258-0-2 during 1879-80, showing an increase of Rs. 58,223-1-3. The marginal statement shows an increase in each item of revenue as compared with the

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I. Land revenue ...	6,78,067 2 5	6,50,431 4 5
Tribute or muamla ...	Included in No. 1.	66,169 5 3
Customs and abkari ...	2,38,258 3 0	2,28,479 12 1
Law and Justice ...	15,951 13 3	33,070 3 0
Forest ...	36,669 12 3	39,467 12 1
Miscellaneous ...	6,311 1 3	15,862 11 10
Total	9,75,258 0 2	10,33,481 1 5
Increase	.....	58,223 1 3

previous year, with the exception of the head Customs. In the receipts for 1879-80 under this head is included a sum of Rs. 48,000 realized during

the year, but due from previous years by the Permit Contractor, so that the actual collections of 1879-80 were Rs. 1,90,258, while during 1880-81 the Customs Department which was managed by the State produced a revenue of Rs. 2,28,479-12-1. In the year under report the land revenue and tribute receipts, which were formerly shown under one head, have been collected separately, the gross total being Rs. 7,16,600-9-8 as compared with Rs. 6,78,067-2-5 in 1879-80.

Expenditure.—No details are given of the State expenditure, but the total Rs. 8,49,394 includes payment of State debts amounting to Rs. 1,96,628-3-9, so that the real saving to the State amounts to Rs. 3,80,714-12-4. The cash balance chiefly composed of money hoarded by the late Maharaja and discovered in secret vaults after his death was on 1st April 1880 Rs. 6,32,621-1-7, and on 31st March 1881 Rs. 9,63,297-11-0. The financial prospects of the State may, therefore, be considered satisfactory. The chief difficulty is the settlement of old debts and arrears of pay due to servants of the State for 34 months previous to the Maharaja's death. These claims are carefully examined by a Committee assembled at Rewah, who have worked with much assiduity and intelligence, and have disposed of a very large number of claims.

Payment of debts.—It is estimated that between three and four lakhs of debt remain to be paid; this sum is to be discharged from the cash balance as soon as the necessary enquiries into each case are completed.

Forest.—Mr. McKee's report on the forest of the State was submitted with this office letter No. 916, dated 27th July 1880. It appears that the forest reserves are not nearly so valuable as had been anticipated, owing to the reckless manner in which timber has been cut in past years, but little valuable wood is now to be found, and many years must elapse before the reserves which have lately been marked will yield profit to the State. The necessity for careful supervision of such tracts of forest as remain and for the protection and enlargement of the lac produce prove how desirable it is that the State forests should remain under the charge of a special officer. Mr. McKee's report shows that he has carefully examined the forests of the State, that he has taken a wise estimate of their

present value, and has suggested the best precautions to ensure future profit. The revenue from forests during the year was Rs. 39,467 as compared with Rs. 36,669 in 1879-80. Mr. McKee went on furlough in March 1881, and his duties as Conservator of Forests have since been very satisfactorily conducted by Pundit Mukund Rao.

Geological Survey. Coal.—I append a report kindly furnished by the Superintendent of Geological Survey of the researches of Mr. Hughes, Deputy Superintendent, during the past year in the Rewah State. In the matter which is of the greatest interest to the State, the existence of coal in sufficient quantity and of a quality to repay the cost of extraction, Mr. Hughes' report does not hold out fair promise. It is presumed that the geological survey of Rewah will be continued during the present year, and perhaps further examination may lead to better prospects. It is my intention to address the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject, with a view to a more special and separate report on the existing mines of coal and metal being compiled by the Geological Department from the reports of the past and previous years.

Judicial work.—The judicial work of the State as exhibited in the returns appended shows a very considerable increase over the returns of past years. The Agent to the Governor-General is aware that, in spite of the care which has been taken during the past six years to render the channels of justice free and accessible to the people, the progress made has been slow and unsatisfactory owing in a great measure to the ignorance and violence of the poorer people of the State, who for many years of the late Maharaja's rule were accustomed to take the law into their own hands or to submit to the authority of the zemindars and others who chose to exercise jurisdiction over them, and to the license granted to these zemindars and Thakoors who were not checked by the Durbar in the exercise of independent civil and criminal jurisdiction within their own holdings. It has been the endeavour of the Political Agent to overcome both the ignorance of the people and the independence of the zemindars, and though to effect this has been to work against the prejudices of both classes and in face of the strongest opposition from those whose position in the State made their resistance the more marked, there is no doubt that much good has been effected, and that the spirit of mistrust as well as the spirit of opposition have to a large measure yielded to the steady pressure brought to bear against them.

Criminal Justice.—The following statement gives the total number of cases and persons tried in the State Courts during the year 1880-81 as compared with the same return for 1879-80 :—

Nature of Offence.	Political Agent.						Acting Dewan.						Fouzdaree Adawlut.						Deputy Magistrate.				Total.			
	1879-80.			1880-81.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons im- plicated.
1. Murder and attempt at murder	...	4	10	...	...	9	20	15	34	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	30	10	37
2. Culpable homicide	1	5	...	...	4	12	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	1	6	
3. Attempt at suicide	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
4. Robbery	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
5. Dacoity	2	14	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	1	4	
6. Voluntarily causing hurt	3	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	
7. Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	1	6	...	...	1	4	...	...	105	168	100	200	85	133	96	150	132	311	106	192	311	106	805	
8. Criminal breach of trust	2	3	...	...	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	23	
9. Miscellaneous	...	2	3	1	2	42	95	35	64	567	813	770	1,003	161	202	245	425	772	1,173	1,051	...	...	...	1,553	
Total	...	10	35	1	2	58	145	57	114	672	991	889	1,298	246	305	341	591	986	1,556	1,298	1,993	...	...	...	...

Number of cases tried.—The increase in the number of cases tried and persons brought to trial may be regarded as satisfactory proof that crime has been more effectively dealt with in the present than in the past year; the number of cases pending at the close of the year is very unsatisfactory. A great deal of examination is necessary as to the manner in which the various Courts conduct judicial work in distant parts of the State, but there is sufficient evidence in the returns submitted for the year under report to prove that the machinery at hand is not sufficient to conduct the proper management of the Courts of Justice.

Serious crime.—There is a noticeable increase (in Statement C) in the return of serious crimes, but of the 16 cases and 37 persons under the head of murder during the year under report, the Acting Dewan informs me that only six cases implicating nine persons occurred during the year, the remaining cases representing charges against persons of offences committed in previous years, for which they had been brought to account during 1880-81.

Appeals.—In appeals from the Criminal Courts of the State, Statement E shows that 35 appeals were made against the sentence of subordinate Magistrates. The orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 27 cases, five judgments were reversed, and the sentences in two cases modified, four appeals remained pending at the close of the year. There were in addition 13 appeals to the Rewah Magistrate against sentences of the Deputy Magistrates; eight judgments were upheld and three reversed.

Civil Justice.—The following statement shows the number of suits filed, decided, and pending in the year under report as compared with the previous year's returns:—

Name of Court.	1879-80.					1880-81.				
	Cases pending on 1st April 1879.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1880.	Cases pending on 1st April 1880.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1881.
Acting Dewan ...	137	103	330	298	42	42	309	441	302	139
Civil Judge ...	79	688	767	523	244	244	1,434	1,678	711	967
Deputy Magistrates (6) ...	136	622	758	524	234	234	1,012	1,246	870	376
Honorary Magistrate, Rewah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	189	79	110
Total ...	352	1,503	1,855	1,335	520	520	3,034	3,554	1,962	1,592

Three thousand five hundred and fifty-four suits were instituted as compared with 1,855 in the previous year. The increase is due partly, it is to be hoped, to greater confidence in the justice of the Civil Courts, and in part also to the fact that old claims, which had hitherto been barred by a sort of law of limitation for which reasonable grounds did

not exist, were permitted to be instituted in the State Civil Courts. The number of cases decided (1,962) compares favorably with the figures for the past year (1,335), but the very large number of cases in arrear at the close of the year (1872) is further proof of the insufficiency of the present establishment of Civil Courts to cope with the work already brought before them, and which we may reasonably expect to increase with the growth of confidence among litigants. Statement F shows that the Court-fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 33,070 as compared with Rs. 8,669 in the previous year. I fear that suitors can hardly be said to have obtained value for their money.

Appeals.—Statement No. 8H gives the result of appeals from the decisions of Deputy Magistrates to the chief Civil Court of Rewah and from that Court to the Dewan. Of 94 cases appealed to the Dewan, only 13 judgments were upheld, 33 being reversed, the remainder being remanded for revision, or modified. In the same way in 24 appeals from the Deputy Magistrates heard by the Civil Judge, the orders of the Lower Courts appear to have been upheld only in four instances. These returns show that the work in the original Courts is done in a slovenly manner, and that the Judges are not sufficiently alive to the nature of the duties expected of them; perhaps some excuse may be allowed from the fact that the work during the year under report has been so largely in excess of the experience of past years. It is, however, evident that the working of these Courts requires greater supervision than has been hitherto exercised, and that an increase to the staff of Civil Judges is urgently required.

Honorary Deputy Magistrates.—The system of appointing Honorary Magistrates from among the principal Sirdars has been adopted with a view to admitting some of the influential men of the State to a share in the administration. To these Honorary Magistrates the Political Agent has delegated civil and criminal powers of limited extent, but it would seem that much instruction and training is required before these gentlemen will be in a position to follow the procedure which generally guides a Court of Justice.

Jail.—The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail at the close of the year, as compared with the return for 1879-80:—

Year.	Life prisoners.		Total.	Term prisoners.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1879-80	7	1	8	140	15	163
1880-81	18	1	19	122	18	159

The jail building is unsafe and unhealthy, nor is it possible to better this state of affairs until a new building on a proper plan is erected, and this is a matter which shall receive my early attention. The manage-

ment of the jail is said to have been fairly conducted during the year under report. No prisoners escaped, nor were there any instances reported of insubordination. The prisoners, besides working at repairs to roads and to the present jail building, are employed in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, of which there has been a fair outturn.

Education.—The Rewah School, which is at présent the only educational establishment in the State, has improved greatly during the year owing to the exertions of the Head Master Baboo Sarnath. The following statement of attendance reflects great credit upon the Head Master:—

Attendance of pupils at the Rewah School.

		1st April 1880.	1st April 1881.
English Classes	...	44	145
Persian ditto	...	12	45
Sanscrit ditto	...	28	11
Hindi ditto	...	52	116
		—	—
Total	...	137	317
		—	—

The present school building near the Maharaja's palace is small and inconvenient; a new school-house is one of the first public works which the State should provide. The present staff of teachers appears also to be inadequate. These are matters upon which I hope to deal more largely in my annual report for the current year. The standard of education at Rewah is not very high, but Baboo Sarnath is a particularly well-informed man and has great teaching powers, so that I trust we may look forward to still further improvements in the Rewah School.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Vaccination.—The reports and returns on the Rewah State under this head are included in the general report of the Agency Surgeon which is referred to in Chapter VII.

[FROM THE RECORDS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, VOL. XIV, PART 1, 1881.]

Notes on the South Rewah Gondwana basin.—By THEO. W. H. HUGHES, A.R. S.M.,
*Geological Survey of India.**

Area.—The chief area of investigation during this season has been the tract lying between the rivers Johilla and Gopat, both of which are tributaries of the Son. I did not wander beyond the limits of the Gondwana series.

* These general observations of a large area of the great Gondwana basin of the Son are published now, as it may be long before much of the ground can be worked out, until Mr. Hughes has disposed of the special coal-field areas.

Rock Groups.—The rock groups referred to are—

8. Trap.
7. Lameta.
6. Jabalpur.
5. Maleri.
4. Mahadeva.
3. Raniganj.
2. Barakar (Karharbari).
1. Tálchir

1. *Tálchir*.—I met with Tálchir rocks only in the Johilla valley between Chada and Ponri (villages south of Pali). They consisted of massively-bedded, fine-grained, very pale-green sandstones, slightly claret-coloured and grey needle-shales, and the ordinary boulder beds. They have a distinct, though moderate, dip to the north-east at an average angle of 5° .

This is almost the only section in which the strata, throughout the whole of the area that I have traversed this season, display a decided dip. There are miles and miles of country that leave the observer in doubt as to which point of the compass the beds incline.

I have estimated the thickness of the Tálchirs as 200 feet, and their separation from the overlying Barakar (Karharbari) group is based on the usual grounds, colour being one important feature.

2. *Barakar*.—This group, like that of the Tálchir, is confined to the Johilla valley. Some doubt has been thrown upon my identification by the occurrence of the fossil fern *Gangamopteris cyclopteroides*; and Dr. Feistmantel suggests that, instead of the rocks being Barakars, they are probably Karharbaris. It may be that I should be more correct if I classed the beds which I have defined as Barakars with the Tálchirs. There is no unconformity between any of the strata from the lowest of the Tálchirs (near Ponri) and the highest of the Barakars (near Bara Digaon); and the only prejudice to overcome is the association of coal (known as the Pali coal) with the Tálchir group. On the other hand, it may be urged that if the rocks in the Johilla are sufficiently characteristic to enable a line to be drawn, limiting them (as, indeed, I have done), the Tálchirs may as well remain so limited, and the beds above them be placed in the group that their features most nearly approach. Looking at them apart from their botanical contents, they will pass muster as Barakars. The coal is not in the least like the dull block coal of the Karharbari field; and there are no sandstones with angular fragments. However, the section is a small one, and there is the fact of the occurrence of *Gangamopteris*. And, in the face of palæontological evidence, I suppose we must pause until we discover that stratigraphical and other claims are not to be overridden by a plant.

The coal that has been alluded to occurs near the union of the Ganjranulla with Johilla. It is visible in both banks of the latter river, and, where exposed in the water channel, it has all the appearance of a fine seam of coal. The section in the right bank shows, however, that it is not a promising source of fuel. I do not condemn it, because experience has now

taught me that many seams (as in the Wardha and Mohpani fields) with a thin outcrop may thicken rapidly, and furnish a good deal of coal. I can say, however, that the signs are not promising.

The seam is seen in the Ganjra nulla; but I could not trace it in the low ground between Pali and Ghoraila. I did not look for it westward of the Johilla.

Its place in the group is near the top. Its detailed measurement is, descending (dip north-east 5° to 7°)—

Grey felspathic sandstone.

1. Coal	...	...	...	...	8"
2. Shale and sandstone	...	...	...	...	1'10"
3. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	...	1'0"
4. Coal	...	...	...	...	4"
5. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	...	6"
6. Coal	...	...	...	...	2"
7. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	...	2'6"
8. Coal	...	...	...	...	2'

Carbonaceous shale and sandstone.

The coal occurs in layers much too thin to make the seam, judging by its exposed section, workable.

The Barakars do not cover a large area, and the major portion of the group consists of sandstones. Besides the section in the Johilla, there is another excellent one in the Ganjra nulla, where the road from Pali to Maliagura crosses it, and sandstones very similar to those in the Wardha valley may be seen on either side of the ghat. They are nodular; texture granular, felspar slightly decomposed; and colour either somewhat yellowish-grey or reddish-grey. The dip is very low to the north.

The fossils that I dispatched to Calcutta were found immediately below the "seam" in the Johilla, and were determined by Dr. Feistmantel as—

Glossopteris communis.

Gangamopteris cyclopteroides.

Nöggerathiopsis hislopi.

I do not intend to enter into any descriptive details of the boundary that I have assigned to the Barakars. Where the sections were clear, I have endeavoured to be accurate and true to ancient records. Where the sections were obscure, I have done what all men do.

3. *Ganiganj*.—Continuing the examination of the Johilla, an assortment of sandstones and shales succeed almost immediately to the Pali coal which at first I was inclined to class with a series higher than that of the Damuda. The sandstones are not typical of any group, such varieties as they consist of occurring at any horizon in the Gondwana scale. But the shales, or perhaps more correctly, "argillaceous sandstones" are reddish-coloured and highly ferruginous, and give to the rocks with which they are associated quite a Mahadeva look. Out of one of the sandstones, however, I hammered (in the islet opposite Chota Daigaon, marked on map)

a *Vertebraria indica*, so, dismissing the Mahadeva identification, I descended to the Kamthi group and adhered to it for some time; but as in no other portion of my area could I discover any beds which refused to be relegated to any other group than the Kamthi, and as the Raniganj group was a well defined member in the Damuda series over a very large tract of country, I at last gave up the Kamthi division and fell back upon the Raniganj group. Without the fossil I should certainly have shifted the rocks in the Johilla (between Bara and Chota Daigaon) to a higher horizon. The *Vertebraria* perhaps indicates that the Barakar limit ought to extend as far as Chota Daigaon.

Whatever uncertainty exists in regard to the identification of the Raniganj group on the Johilla, there is little or none with respect to the Damuda rocks that are exposed in the Sohagpur taluk, and in the neighbourhood of Marwas (Gopat valley).

The Marwas area is the extreme westerly extension of a large body of Raniganj rocks exposed in the Gopat valley, and stretching without a break, I believe, to the Rehr river. It was near Marwas (in the early part of the season) that I first recognised the Raniganj group, by the appearance of the rocks, and by hunting about for fossils, I managed to discover amongst other varieties some *Schizoneura*. Throughout the Damuda valley this plant was fairly characteristic (though not so much so as *Trizygia*) of the Raniganj horizon, and I have accepted it as strengthening my opinion of the position to which the Marwas rocks ought to be assigned.

There are no continuous sections showing satisfactorily the sequence of the beds and the petrological characters of the group; but such sections as there are expose now and again characteristic rocks. The greater portion of the sandstones are yellowish-grey micaceo-felspathic silicious beds, usually fine-grained, and sometimes flaggy. Carbonaceous matter is abundant in many of the beds, and affects the colour disguising the grey. Mica is more or less abundant.

The characteristic calcareous sandstone of the Raniganj group is not so frequently seen, but it is extremely well exposed in the open country between Badoura and Mahkor. It is in the main of a greyish colour, but tinged with yellow, and occasionally the brownish-red of iron-ore. It weathers with roundish edges, and when occurring in mass, it is sometimes mammillary. As a rule, it is not thickly bedded. It contains besides calcareous matter, an admixture of ferruginous matter, that I fancy gives it its yellow tinge. On a newly fractured surface, it is usually dark or light grey in colour. The shales and argillaceous sandstones are generally grey, of varying shades, according to the proportion of carbonaceous material that they hold. Mica is more or less common.

North of Marwas, the Raniganj group is cut off by a fault, which brings it into contact with the granite of Puthroura. This fault crosses the Gopat river north of Tikar. South of Marwas the Raniganj group passes under the Mahadeva group.

The dips, except near the faulted boundary, are low. There is a main anticlinal, the axis of which is almost coincident with the course of the Sehra nulla.

Throughout this Marwas tract, I did not see any workable seams of coal. There is coal, however, and also coaly shale, which may improve to coal in places. The localities where coal and coaly shale occur are—

Bhumka : nearly due west of village (coaly shale).

Mahkor : in the Sehra nulla a bed of coaly shale is repeatedly exposed, but it is more prominent north of Mahkor than elsewhere. It is about 2'6" in thickness, with a layer of coal 4". Dip, very low to the north.

Mujgama : in the Jhupra and Mujgama nulla there is a carbonaceous bed, with sufficient coal in it to make it conspicuous. The section is (descending)—

1. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	1' 2"
2. Grey arenaceous shale	...	...	...	6"
3. Coal	...	...	...	8"
4. Coaly shale and carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	4"
5. Yellowish-grey micaceo-arenaceous sandy shale	...	...	...	2'0"
6. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	8"

I brought no sample of the coal away, deeming the seam too small to be of any practical value. Dip slight, to south.

Leaving the Marwas area, and going south along the Gopat river, Raniganj rocks are observable on both sides, having a slight southerly dip. About the neighbourhood of Gurwadhar there is a change in the inclination of the beds to west and north-west.

A thin bed of coal is seen at the junction of the Burchur nulla with the Newra nulla (tributary of Gopat, west of Gurwadhar).

Coal and coaly shale are also seen at the confluence of the Mahan nulla and the Gopat; about 14 feet of slightly carbonaceous shales and shaly sandstones being capped by six inches to eight inches of coal. The outcrop of this coal can be traced for some way down the Gopat river, and I fancy it is identical with the outcrop in the Burchur and Newra nullas.

The Raniganj group extends south of the Mahan nulla, and is well exposed near Mirhara and Rouhal (Atlas sheet spelling). At various places coaly shale appears, but nothing that approaches a workable seam of coal. I think I need scarcely particularise where I saw this shale. It is to be constantly met with, for the lie of the rocks around Mirhar and Rouhal is so low (indeed horizontal or undulating over a considerable area) that the same bed is at or near the surface over a large tract of level country.

I made diligent search for fossils in order to substantiate my lithological identifications, and I managed to gather several fine specimens of ferns, &c., of the ordinary Raniganj type.

I did not go beyond Rouhal. I struck off to the west when I reached that point, and passed on to Upper Gondwana rocks. For convenience therefore, I will group together the different localities in

this part of the Gopal basin, and allude to them apart from the Sohagpur fossil localities—

1. Chanduidol ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Marwas). The plants were found in the first tributary of the Sehra nulla east of the village of Chanduidol. They were imbedded in grey argillaceous shales and flaggy micaceous shales and sandstones:—

Schizoneura gondwanensis.

Glossopteris formosa.

2. Bajbai (1 mile west of the Gopat river. Lat. $24^{\circ}4'$, Long. $81^{\circ}57'$). The fossils occur in the Bajbai stream, in grey argillaceous shale topping two feet of coaly and carbonaceous shale. The varieties obtained were:—

Schizoneura gondwanensis.

Vertebraria indica.

Glossopteris communis.

„ *indica.*

„ *angustifolia.*

3. Mahan river.

(a.)—Near junction with the Gopat:—

Vertebraria indica.

Glossopteris, sp.

(b.)—Nearly due south of Tansar:—

Schizoneura gondwanensis.

Glossopteris communis.

„ *indica.*

„ *retifera.*

„ *angustifolia.*

Alethopteris comp. *whitbyensis.*

(c.)—Various points between Ganjar and junction of Mahan and Rouhal nullas:—

Schizoneura gondwanensis.

Glossopteris communis.

„ *angustifolia.*

Alethopteris comp. *whitbyensis.*

Angiopteridium.—Two fragments of a *tæniopteroid* fern, resembling a similar one in the Kamthi beds of the Nagpur area, which Dr. Feistmantel quoted as *Angiopt.* comp. *m'clellandi*.

These lists prove, I think, that the fossils are from the Raniganj, rather than the Barakar horizon. I know of no instance in which *Alethopteris* has been met with in the Barakar group, and *Schizoneura gondwanensis* is a fairly typical Raniganj plant.

Having alluded to the Raniganj rocks of the Johilla and the Gopat, I now pass on to the Son valley, and the Raniganj rocks of the Sohagpur district.

These are not continuous at the surface with the Raniganj beds of the Johilla river, the overlying Mahadeva (?) rocks separating the two areas. I fancy, however, from the remarks which I have read in the reports of my predecessors, and by inspection of their maps, that the Raniganj rocks of the Son and Gopat are continuous.

I have traversed a large extent of the Sohagpur district, and I noted that the sandstones do not present much variety. The most prominent kind is the grey or yellowish grey-felspathic silicious sandstone, sometimes earthy and sometimes slightly calcareous. Mica is usually present in a small quantity; but there are varying proportions, and occasionally it qualifies a rock.

Around Sohagpur (town), Khaira, and Sahpur, the main body of sandstones is of the same character, belonging to the silicio-felspathic type, generally massively bedded. They contain more mica than I noted elsewhere.

I did not notice the characteristic calcareous sandstone that I saw in the Marwas area. Shales are not very frequent. They are of the usual Raniganj type—argillaceous and silicious, qualified by mica, carbonaceous matter and ferruginous matter.

The dip is everywhere low, but there is a northerly tendency in it.

Up to the present I have only met with one seam of coal. It crops out in several different places, but as it is better exposed in the Son river, near Guraru, I have distinguished it as the Guraru seam. It is capped by carbonaceous shales and sandstones, and the whole mass of dark-looking rocks forms a conspicuous feature. I could not obtain any information about coal from the natives, but by following up the fragments of coal for several miles along the channel of the Son, I managed to hit upon the Guraru seam.

The following is its section (descending):—

1. Coal	...	...	...	...	5"
2. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	...	6"
3. Coal	...	...	...	...	2'4"
4. Carbonaceous shale	...	...	...	...	2"
5. Coal	...	...	...	...	2'8"
6. Carbonaceous shale and coal	...	...	...	...	(not all seen.)

Taking 3 and 5, we have five feet of coal, which is a thickness sufficient to be workable. The bottom of the seam is not all seen.

An analysis of the coal has been made by Mr. Mallet, and the result is rather disappointing:—

“Guraru seam. (Register No. 4-125).

Moisture	...	...	...	...	2·7
Volatile (inclusive of moisture)	...	...	...	...	9·5
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	...	40·5
Ash	...	...	...	...	47·3
Total					100·0

“Does not cake. Ash reddish.” (F. R. M.)

Of course no one would press eagerly forward to use this coal, unless he was somewhat “hard up” for a substance to burn.

The dip is low, undulating, horizontal.

In the Murna nulla (a tributary, left bank of Son), the same seam as the Guraru is seen (south-west of Bijauri). At the junction of the Murna and the Son, there are carbonaceous shales, but there is no coal with them. These overlie some massive grey sandstones of ordinary Raniganj type, which are worn into pot-holes, some of them of more than ordinary depth. They are in all stages of growth and obliteration, and an artist could make a pretty picture of them.

With the Guraru coal are associated fossils, which I obtained in a flaggy band of sandstone of dark greenish-grey colour, above the coal:—

Schizoneura gondwanensis.

Glossopteris communis.

„ *indica.*

Squamæ gymnospermorum.

In another band, of yellowish-grey soft clay shale, Dr. Feistmantel has made out a new plant:—

Glossopteris angustifolia.

Rhipidopsis (n. s.): like a plant in the Kamthis, south Godavari.

Of other localities that yielded fossils, the following is a list:—

1. *Son river* (opposite deserted village of Sarsi) collected by Hira Lal:—

Schizoneura gondwanensis.

Glossopteris browniana.

2. *Kachodhar* (about 11 miles west of Sohagpur):—

Glossopteris communis.

The village of Kachodhar stands on Lametas, and the Lametas immediately overlie the Raniganj rocks.

3. *Hardi* (near the southern margin of the field, about two miles south-west of Khaira):—

Vertebraria indica.

Glossopteris communis.

Nöggerathiopsis hislopi.

Voltzia heterophylla.

Samaropsis comp. *parvula.*

These plants from Hardi are not so characteristic of the Raniganj group as those from the other localities, *Vert. indica*, *Glossop. communis*, *Nögger. hislopi*, and *Voltzia heterophylla*, all being Karharbari group species. But the rocks in which they were found must be included in the Raniganj group, provided that my identification elsewhere of the Sohagpur district rocks be correct, for no distinction can be drawn between the sandstones and shales around Khaira and Hardi and those from which the more characteristic fossils of the Raniganj group were obtained.

4. *Mahadeva*.—Turning to a consideration of the next series of rocks, that overlying the Raniganj group, I have to admit that my mind has passed through several stages of doubt, and that at different periods during the last working season, and even during my stay in Calcutta, I have had to modify my opinion.

The first impression (recorded 25th November 1879) entered in my note book was, that the rocks of which I am treating under the present heading were Mahadevas. I quote my words: "Many of the sandstones are coarse-grained, and contain gravel and pebbles, reminding me of the Mahadevas." I gave the idea up after a time, not because there was any difficulty in allowing the lithological resemblance of these rocks to the Mahadevas, but because on discovering that they succeeded immediately to the Raniganj group, I naturally asked myself whether they might not represent some of the divisions intermediate between the Raniganj and Mahadeva age.

With this possibility before me, I commenced to look out for Kamthi affinities; and in the ferruginous character and the open texture of many of the sandstones, and the occurrence of reddish-brown ferruginous argillaceous bands, I thought I had sufficient ground suggesting a Kamthi horizon.

Finding, however, as I struck eastward towards the Chang Bhakhar State, and in the direction of the Gopat valley, that these sandstones were associated with strong pebble beds, and other sandstones compacted by iron, and traversed by ribs of ferruginous matter, exactly as in the case of the Mahadevas of the Damuda valley, and that these sandstones and pebble beds presented the same physical features which are so characteristic of the Mahadevas elsewhere, I gave up the notion of their being Kamthis.

A series of masterly faults would relieve me of my burdens; and sudden thinnings and thickenings would pull me through many vexations, but until obliged to institute them (as probabilities or necessities), I prefer to struggle on without them.

I classed this series as Panchets, when I dismissed the view of its being Kamthi, and I adhered to this resolution until the difficulty of consorting it with the Mahadevas of the Gurjat States* stared me in the face. The possibility that the clays of the Maleri group may represent the Lower Panchets of Bengal lent a certain amount of colour to the idea that the sandstones, &c., inferior to them might also belong to that group.

The only plant fossils from this series (three in number) contained two forms exhibiting affinity to the Rajmahal flora, and when I received Dr. Feistmantel's letter in camp, announcing this circumstance, it was considerable relief to my mind. It assisted the settlement of the broad question of Upper or Lower Gondwana.

I have finally adopted the Mahadeva horizon, but I am still troubled by a lingering impression that these rocks are in closer union with the Jabalpur sandstones of Bansa, Chandia, and so on, than I can demonstrate at present; and that indeed the Jabalpur group, the clays (Maleri) with reptilian remains, and these sandstones, &c., are nearly allied.

The boundaries that I have given to these rocks, which I class and shall henceforth allude to as Mahadevas, are as in the case of the other groups more conveniently appreciated by looking at the map than by reading a long descriptive paragraph crowded with the names of villages, hills and rivers.

* Chang Bhakhar, Jhilmili, Korea, Sirgubah, &c.

The dips are everywhere low, slightly undulating or horizontal.

There is no difficulty in separating the Mahadevas from the underlying Raniganj group, and the boundary of the series which I have given is moderately reliable. The sandstones and shales and pebble beds are quite distinct from the grey sandstones and shales of the Raniganj horizon. The only puzzling bit is in the section of the Johilla, where some of the Raniganj sandstones are more ferruginous than is ordinarily the case. In the rest of the area, there is a prominent difference between the rocks in each group.

The unconformity of overlap exists, and is very evident when the lines are put upon the map. The overlap is distinctly traceable south of Pali, and eminently so in the Marwas area.

To convey a picture of the lithological character of the Mahadevas, I have forwarded to the Museum a series of illustrative specimens of the various rocks. The most prominent feature is the occurrence of ferruginous matter, and silicio-ferruginous matter producing different degrees of induration and various ferric tints. There are all gradations of texture, but coarse-grained sandstones predominate. Pebble beds and likewise conglomerates occur. Shales—red, pink, lavender, and mottled (red, purple, and yellow)—are moderately frequent in the lower portion of the group, and being usually brightly coloured they readily catch the eye.

Describing the rocks more in detail, I have to remark that the sandstones in the Johilla are very well exposed; indeed, the best section in the whole of the South Rewah area is to be met with in this river. There is a very moderate dip to the north, and each stratum shows for a long way. The sandstones are massive, false bedded, and rather coarse-grained, yellowish-red, and brown, and brownish-grey in colour. Sometimes they are considerably indurated by iron. They contain a proportion of ferruginous matter, and when felspar occurs, it is frequently of a reddish tint. Nests of pebbles and gravel, and runs of the same, sometimes observable.

With these sandstones are red and mottled shales. Many of the shales are highly ferruginous. Some of them are fossiliferous. The exact spot where I found the fossiliferous shales was in the Gorari nulla (a tributary of the Johilla, right bank), opposite the southern talah of the present village of Parsora. This village is not marked on the 1-inch map, but it is about half a mile from the indicated site of Banoudha in a south-easterly direction. The river opposite the village of Parsora cuts a gorge in the rocks, exposing yellowish and brownish-grey silicio-felspathic sandstones, strongly coloured yellow and red mottled sandstones, and extremely fine-grained dark-red ferruginous shales. These are the shales that yielded—

Danaëopsis?

Thinnfeldia odontopteroides.

With these shales there are a few feet of fine-grained mixed pale lilac and white sandstones, with dashes of dark brownish-red colour, and lichen-shaped patches irregularly coursing through them. I selected samples of these lichen patterns for the Museum, as they exhibited in a

pretty manner the result of segregation. The colouring matter of the sandstone is iron, which produced a shade of lilac. By the process of segregation the colouring ingredient becomes of a deeper shade within limits, and the ground colour becomes blanched.

From the union of the Ghorari (Gorari) nulla with the Johilla to the junction of the latter river with the Son, there is nothing very striking to draw attention to, the sections being too imperfect to refer to as illustrative ones.

Going eastward from the valley of the Johilla to that of the Son, we pass over a hilly country which affords an opportunity of studying the pebble beds of the series. They occur high and low in the Mahadevas; and throughout the length and breadth of the area that I have examined. The pebbles do not make up the beds, but occur in strings only, in sandstones of varying texture (but usually coarse). Over many square yards where the lie of the ground is favourable for the accumulation of the pebbles that drop out as the sandstones disintegrate, they occur in such abundance, that one could, if so disposed, gather cart-loads of them. They are usually yellow stained and pellucid.

All the various types of sandstones which make up the Mahadevas are to be seen in this area between the Johilla and the Son. It is an excellent studying ground. I have referred frequently to the presence of ferruginous matter in the sandstones. It occurs in thin vitreous-looking bands, running through the beds generally parallel with the stratification, and also in the form of sheets placed at varying angles. When these sheets or plates are nearly vertical with the weathered surfaces of the rock they appear as thin salient lines. When their broad surfaces are turned up, they look like turtles and shields of diversified contour. There is no special horizon for the more heavily charged ferruginous sandstones, and therefore there is no necessity to indicate the various places where I met them. I found them throughout.

A very marked feature in many of the sandstones is their mode of weathering. Owing to unequal degradation, they are worn down into miniature table-lands and sharp ridges. When these ridges (as is sometimes the case) are well defined and nearly parallel to one another, they look like outcrop edges, and often encourage the eye to make a wrong observation of "strike." As a rule, however, they are not parallel.

In my journal I have made several special notes on the subject of weathering. I find they relate principally to the rocks bordering the Chang Bhakhar State, but the instances are just as common in the Son and Johilla villages. I came across a very interesting case in the Mahan river near Phulwa, and I have the following entry: "The river Mahan passes through a very pretty gorge in the Mahadevas, after tumbling over a series of drop shallows; both banks are fringed with forest trees: ferns grow on every ledge and in every nook, water streamlets trickle from crevices. The sandstones are grey-brownish streaked, moderately coarse felspathic silicious sandstones. Their weathered surfaces are in many instances scooped and scalloped, and they are traversed by thin but prominent extending lines (whose durability is due to the segregation of ferruginous matter) that pursue an irregular course. Where the rocks have

been planed to an even surface (as in the bed of the river) they look like Damuda sandstones—the demolition of the ridges having caused an otherwise prominent and characteristic feature of the Mahadevas to be obscured.”

Near Dubari (Banas river) I note: “The most striking rock is a white quartzose and felspathic sandstone, the surface of which is worn into a series of razor-backs; and lines so arranged that they look like the pens of a cattle market.” At Majhauli, on the hill north of Majhauli, I found the sandstones same as on other Mahadeva hills. Most of them are hard and compact, their surfaces are travelled by chisel-edged ribs left by the process of unequal degradation. These ribs run in various directions, but occasionally they present the symmetry of geometrical figures, or assume the regularity of sheep pens, or furrows in a field. These ridges or ribs do not agree with any system of jointing. They are merely indurated free lines of segregation.

There is another peculiar weathering which is seen in some of the sandstones (and only in those) that contain a small percentage of manganese. The surface appears studded with knobs, diminishing from the size of cracknel biscuits to that of frosted almonds and caraway seeds.

The great mass of sandstones in the Mahadevas accord in character with those described in the Johilla section, that is, they are usually massively bedded, often false bedded, generally coarse-grained and friable (when not indurated by iron); rusty brown, salmon, and various shades of grey and yellow are the most common colours; scattered pebbles and strings of pebbles are frequent; and ferruginous matter, either in bands, in strings, or in plates, or as a general indurating agent, is freely distributed; mica is not nearly so universal a mineral component as it is in the Damuda series; felspar and silica are the chief mineral constituents.

Occurring as one in the series of sandstones, but not frequently, is a variety which I noted in the Wardha-Pranhita area (above the Kota clays). It is a pink-coloured sandstone (sometimes a conglomerate) with lighter shaded fine grained interrupted courses of shale, which give a brecciated look to the rock. It is not often met with, but it usually arrests the eye, and, as soon as I saw it, I was reminded of the similar rock in the Wardha-Pranhita valley.

I have made an upper boundary, not coincident with any fixed topmost bed of the Mahadevas, but limited by the first bed of red or green clay or sandstone of Maleri type that I met with. This is not satisfactory; but throughout the South Rewah country that came under my notice there is not a single clean contact of the Mahadevas and Maleris. I believe there is unconformity between the two, the clays and peculiar rubbly calcareous sandstones of the latter group dying out rapidly in the neighbourhood of the Banas river, for, if we look at the map, the Mahadevas east of the Banas appear to overlap the Maleris. This of course cannot be: there must either be sudden thinning of the Maleris, or there is a fault or faults heading roughly north and south. This point I have not settled. I was occupied in sketching the geology rather than fixing it, in going over a large area in order to see what

rocks I had to deal with, rather than working out details. Had the evidence everywhere been plain spoken, I should not have had to record this explanation, but all the sections, with the exception of those in the Johilla, are most imperfect and unsatisfactory.

I have recorded the points that have to be borne in mind, and the questions that require more evidence to be accumulated to elucidate them.

The thickness of the Mahadeva series I put at 1,400 to 1,500 feet. This is calculated along the fall of the river Son, from the lowest level to the summit of Kanandil hill.

5. *Maleri*.—Under this group are included clays and sandstones bearing a perfect resemblance to the Maleri rocks in the Wardha-Godavari area. I should not have placed them as such however, but rather as Jabalpur beds, had I not had the good fortune to discover reptilian remains* which proved their identity.

These remains were of—

Hyperodapedon (lizard).

Parasuchus, &c., &c. (crocodile).'

With these, which occurred in red clays near Tiki, I found *Unios* as previously with the same fossils at Maleri.

The Maleri group, as I define it, is the highest Gondwana horizon in this central section of the basin, between the Son and Banas valleys, and is made of clays, shales and sandstones, some of which are typical of the group.

The typical rocks are those that I designate low-level Maleris, because they usually lie in the low ground; and they consist of red and green clays; rubbly calcareous sandstones and fine-grained, friable, thick and false-bedded sandstones containing clay galls, and with small streaks and dashes of decomposed felspar.

The calcareous sandstone is very different from the Raniganj calcareous sandstone. Instead of being a smooth compact yellowish-blue rock, it has a rough weathered surface, showing moulds of pebbles and clay galls. It is hard and firm in texture, and of dark grey colour. Where calcareous matter is deficient, it is a silicious sandstone, slightly calcareous; but it retains the rough appearance.

These low-level Maleris form the base of the group. Above them, and constituting the high-level Maleris, are rocks alarmingly like the Mahadevas; and if it were not for the intervening zone of clays, I should make them fall into the Mahadeva horizon. This likeness suggests a fault, and this is all I have to say about it.

* The discovery of these reptilian remains is very interesting, being the first instance of the kind in the Son river basin.

The most convenient section of the low-level Maleris for study is in the Son, just above Taripathar. Commencing at the big trap dyke we have (descending)—

1. Friable, thick and false-bedded sandstone, chiefly silicious, containing clay galls and with white dashes of decomposed felspar. Colour brownish-yellow and grey.
2. Greenish-grey fine-grained sandstone.
3. Brown speckly sandstone, with a few flakes of jetty coal.
4. Fine-grained sandstone, with thin green laminæ, false-bedded, containing pieces of jetty coal.
5. Rubbly calcareous sandstones.
6. White very fine-grained sandstones.
7. Red clay.

Stems of trees, with their bark converted into jetty coal, are quite abundant in the lower Maleris; and they occur occasionally in the higher Maleris.

The high-level Maleris are seen in all the hills of the Maleri area, and, as I said before, are very like the Mahadevas. There are red ferruginous shales, coarse sandstones, with irregular ferruginous courses; fine-grained silicious sandstones, yellowish-grey or brown in colour; purple argillaceous sandstones; and sandstones with broken runs of shales; and others with irregular ferruginous courses and plates.

There is not much difference between this paragraph and one I have written under the Mahadeva heading; and one would naturally say that I have described Mahadevas under the title of high-level Maleris. I was not of this opinion in the field, because I had a zone of red clays, containing Maleri fossils, between my high-level Maleris and the Mahadevas; but a fault may intervene. If it does however, it will have to be of a very complicated pattern.

I have not traced the group west of the Son, nor have I accurately defined it east of the Banas. It has either been dropped out, or it has thinned out east of the Banas, for though the red clays run in great strength as far as Bamraha and Dagdoua (Atlas sheet), I did not meet with one bed east of the Banas.

With the clays are found botryoidal masses of manganese ore. Mr. Mallet's remark on a sample submitted to him is—

“Manganese ore, (Basi), apparently psilomelane. It contains a large amount of insoluble matter, some iron, and a trace of cobalt.”

6. *Jabalpur*.—Within the area examined I did not meet with any members of the Jabalpur group. I walked some of the rivers near Chandia and Kauria and procured some fossils from near Bansa, a list of which is published in Dr. Feistmantel's paper.*

The fossils were found in pale grey argillaceous shale, and also in a slightly carbonaceous shale, which crop out in the Machrar river, a few yards below the Kauria and Majhgawan ghat.

* Records, XIII-3, p. 189 (1880).

Associated with these shales are sandstones salmon-coloured, light purple, grey and fine-grained. At junction of Machrar and Mahanadi, the sandstones are massively bedded and contain shale galls, like the high-level Maleris.

I brought some Umariacoal. * Mr. Mallet's analysis shows—

Moisture	...	...	...	11.3
Volatile (exclusive of moisture)	...	...	...	29.4
Fixed carbon	...	...	...	45.8
Ash	...	...	...	13.5
Total				100.0

This resembles a lignite coal in its moisture. The ash is much less than I anticipated.

7. *Lameta*.—This group was not undertaken; I merely made a note of its occurrence whenever found. It is extensively exposed beyond the south-west edge of the Gondwana basin, along the base of the basaltic plateau of Mandla.

8. *Trap*.—Babu Hira Lal had charge of the trap, and he looked for it diligently. There was a good deal of hard labour involved in tracing the course of the various runs of trap, much more indeed than the results on the maps convey at first sight. The trap is found occurring in the most irregular shapes, both in dykes and in sheets.

* Mr. Hughes has recently (15th December) written to say he has found *Gangamopteris*, *Glossopteris*, and *Phyllothea* in the Umari seam, proving it to be of Damuda age, and belonging to the true coal measures of India.

No. 1A.

Statement of Criminal Cases for the year 1880-81 (commencing from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881) for the Rewah State.

No.	By whom triable.	Nature of crime.	Total number of cases.						Decided.		Pending at the close of the year.		Under preliminary enquiry or trial of the Rewah Magistrate and Deputy Magistrates.		Under trial.	
			Pending on 1st April 1880.	Instituted during the year.		Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Political Agent...	Murder and attempt at murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Culpable homicide amounting to murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Abetment of murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Murder and attempt at murder...	7	3	30	13	16	6	21	7	3	7	1	3	4	3
5		Culpable homicide amounting to murder...	6	1	...	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Acting Dewan ...	Abetment of murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		Waging war against the State	...	...	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Dacoity ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Grievous hurt ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Miscarriage ...	...	...	15	6	6	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Robbery ...	...	...	10	8	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Forgery ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Poisoning ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		Rape ...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Attempt to commit suicide	4	1	18	17	18	13	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Acting Dewan and Magistrate ...	Theft of property ...	0	5	297	118	153	150	80	40	46	46	19	46	19	...
17		" of cattle	12	5	77	38	43	35	22	11	23	23	10	23	10	...
18		Wrongful confinement	3	1	13	6	16	7	6	1	5	2	2	2	2	...
19		Concealment of birth	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
20	City Magistrate...	Kidnaping ...	3	1	40	23	43	21	11	7	15	18	9	18	9	...
21		Mischief by fire	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
22		Unlawful assembly	...	...	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Criminal breach of trust	4	2	19	15	17	3	10	7	13	10	7	10	7	...
		Miscellaneous	123	106	1,288	806	972	312	196	781	533	315	243	309	237	6
		Grand Total	178	129	1,815	1,159	1,993	1,287	567	983	623	1,550	977	413	310	13

Sd/-,
The 5th June 1881.

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Acting Dewan.

No. B2.

Statement showing the work done in the Courts during the year 1880-81 in the Rewah State.

No.	Name of offence or nature of crime.	Political Agent and Chief Administrator.		Acting Dewan.		Magistrates of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates.		Total.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Murder and attempt at murder...	...	...	15	34	1	3	...	...	16	37
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder ...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	6
3	Abetment of murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
5	Theft of property ...	...	...	...	...	68	139	85	137	153	276
6	Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	2	3	15	20	...	...	17	23
8	Highway robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	...	...	3	3	3	4	...	...	6	7
10	Theft of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	32	70	11	19	43	89
11	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	35	64	770	1,062	245	425	1,050	1,551
	Total ...	...	...	57	114	889	1,298	341	581	1,287	1,993
	In Chief Administrator's Court—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
										1,288	1,995

No. C7.

Statement of Comparison of Criminal cases for 1879-80 and 1880-81 for the Rewah State.

No.	Nature of crime.	1879-80.		1880-81.		Increase.		Decrease.		Difference between Cols. 1 and 5.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	Murder and attempt at murder...	30	13	37	16	7	3	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder ...	17	5	6	1	...	...	11	4	...	...
3	Dacoity ...	14	2	4	1	...	...	10	1	...	...
4	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	52	22	7	6	...	...	45	16	...	...
5	Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Theft of cattle and property ...	305	194	365	196	60	2	...	...	...	...
7	Criminal breach of trust ...	24	14	23	17	...	3	1	...	...	...
8	Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Miscellaneous ...	1,094	732	1,551	1,050	457	318	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,536	982	1,993	1,287	524	326	67	21	457	305

SUTNA,
The 5th June 1881.

}

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Acting Dewan.

No. 3 D.

Statement showing how many cases and persons of all those under trial in 1880-81 are legitimately due to the occurrence of the year, and how many to those of previous years in which offenders escaped apprehension.

Nature of crime.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		Total.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Murder and attempt at murder	5	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	12	4	9	6	37	16
Abetment of murder..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1
Total	...	5	3	5	2	...	...	...	6	1	18	5	9	6	43	17

No. 3 E.

Statement of Appeals of criminal cases from the Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate of the Rewah State to the Acting Dewan for 1880-81.

Name of Court.	No.	Name of offence or nature of crime.	Pending on 1st April 1880.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Cases decided.					Pending on 1st April 1881.
						Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	
Appeals to the Dewan from Magistrate of Rewah.											
Acting Dewan.	1	Criminal breach of trust ...	2	2	4	1	1	1	...	3	1
	2	Criminal trespass	1	13	14	13	1	...	...	14	...
	3	Maintenance of livelihood.	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	3	...
	4	Criminal intimidation ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	5	Theft of cattle	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	3	1
	6	Wrongful restraint	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
	7	Abduction ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
	8	Cheating ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	9	Defamation ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	10	Theft of property	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
	11	Assault ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	12	Affray ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	13	Disobedience to lawful authority ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	14	Contempt of Court	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
	15	Misappropriation ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...			4	35	39	27	5	2	1	35	4
	1	Wrongful restraint	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	Theft ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
	3	Disobedience to lawful authority ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
	4	Defamation ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	5	Assault ...	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	2	1
	6	Criminal trespass	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	4	1
	7	Robbery ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	8	Cheating ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9	Affray ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...			1	19	20	8	3	2	...	13	7
Grand Total ...			5	54	59	35	8	4	1	43	11

SUTNA,
The 5th June 1881. }

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Acting Dewan.

No. 6 F.

Statement of Court-fees, &c., on account of Civil cases in Acting Dewan and other Subordinate Offices for the Rewah State for 1880-81.

No.	Name of Court.	Court-fees.			Tulbana.		
		Regular suit.	Appeals.	Total.	Regular suit.	Appeals.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Acting Dewan ...	11,898 0 1	245 2 6	12,143 2 7	39 9 0	28 14 3	68 7 3
2	Civil Court ...	7,027 7 0	21 5 6	7,048 12 6	427 5 0	15 12 0	443 1 0
3	Deputy Magistrate, Rewah ...	1,277 6 0	.....	1,277 6 0	241 13 6	.....	241 13 6
4	Deputy Magistrate, Ramnuggur ...	122 13 6	.....	122 13 6	25 12 0	.....	25 12 0
5	Deputy Magistrate, Burdi ...	163 15 9	.....	163 15 9	20 3 9	.....	20 3 9
6	Deputy Magistrate, Sittha ...	208 5 0	.....	208 5 0	26 10 0	... ..	26 10 0
7	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagi ...	194 1 9	.....	194 1 9	15 15 0	.....	15 15 0
8	Deputy Magistrate, Mowgunga ...	109 11 9	.....	109 11 9	7 5 0	... ..	7 5 0
	Total ...	21,001 12 10	266 8 0	21,268 4 10	804 9 3	44 10 3	849 3 6

*Statement of Court-fees, &c., on account of Civil cases in Acting Dewan
and other Subordinate Offices for the Rewah State for 1880-81—
continued.*

No.	Name of Court.	Mookhtarnama fees.			Pleader's certificate fees.	Copy fees.		
		* Regular suit.	Appeals.	Total.		Regular suit.	Appeal	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Acting Dewan ...	175 10 0	61 0 0	236 10 0	625 0 0	36 12 0	60 8 0	97 4 0
2	Civil Court ...	821 0 0	12 0 0	833 0 0	.....	476 0 0	22 8 0	498 8 0
3	Deputy Magistrate, Rewah ...	269 0 0	.....	269 0 0	.....	120 3 0	.....	120 3 0
4	Deputy Magistrate, Ramnuggur .	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0
5	Deputy Magistrate, Burdī ...	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0
6	Deputy Magistrate, Sittha ..	11 8 0	.. ..	11 8 0	.....	17 8 0	.....	17 8 0
7	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagi ...	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0
8	Deputy Magistrate, Mowgungo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0
Total ..		1,283 2 0	73 0 0	1,356 2 0	625 0 0	609 7 0	83 0 0	781 7 0

*Statement of Court-fees, &c., on account of Civil cases in Acting Dewan
and other Subordinate Offices for the Rewah State for 1880-81—
concluded.*

No.	Name of Court.	Total.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Regular suit.	Appeals.	Pleader's certificate fees.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Acting Dewan ...	12,149 15 1	395 8 9	625 0 0	13,170 7 10	
2	Civil Court ...	8,751 12 0	71 9 6	.....	8,823 5 6	
3	Deputy Magistrate, Rewah ...	1,907 6 6	.....	.....	1,907 6 6	
4	Deputy Magistrate, Ramuuggur ...	163 9 6	.....	.....	163 9 6	
5	Deputy Magistrate, Burdī ...	201 3 6	.....	.....	201 3 6	
6	Deputy Magistrate, Sittha ...	263 15 0	.....	.....	263 15 0	
7	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagi ...	232 0 9	.....	.....	232 0 9	
8	Deputy Magistrate, Mowgunge ...	118 0 9	.....	.....	118 0 9	
	Total ...	23,783 15 1	467 2 3	625 0 0	24,880 1 4	
	According to Accountant's receipts additional amount ...				8,190 2 5	
				Total ...	33,070 3 9	

SUTNA,
The 5th June 1881. }

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Acting Dewan.

No. 5 G.

Annual Statement of Civil cases of Acting Dewan's Office for the year 1880-81 (commencing from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881) for the Rewah State.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases decided.				Judgment.		Pending on 1st April 1881.
			Pending on 1st April 1880.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Acknowledgment of claim, default.	By Arbitration.	Transferred to other Courts.	After hearing to the parties.	Ex parte.	
1	Acting Dewan	Regular suits	18	86	104	1	...	4	9	1	17
		Execution of decree	6	14	20	...	...	...	8	...	9
		Miscellaneous	18	299	317	...	...	1	271	4	11
		Total	42	399	441	1	...	5	288	5	270
2	Civil Judge, Rewah	Regular suits	137	1,092	1,229	64	36	16	190	30	87
		Execution of decree	86	193	279	...	13	5	130	...	11
		Miscellaneous	21	149	170	1	23	7	15	113	41
		Total	244	1,434	1,678	65	77	28	335	143	139
3	Deputy Magistrate, Rewah.	Regular suits	106	497	603	53	3	233	50	5	832
		Execution of decree	34	75	109	...	...	2	41	...	131
		Miscellaneous	7	121	131	...	1	...	2	124	4
		Total	207	696	903	58	4	235	93	129	259
4	Deputy Magistrate, Ramnuggur.	Regular suits	7	43	50	7	6	3	7	...	4
		Execution of decree	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	66
		Miscellaneous	...	8	13	...	...	...	13	...	...
		Total	12	60	72	7	6	3	29	...	10

5 Deputy Magistrate, Bardi.	Regular suits	...	1	43	44	2	5	21	1	7	7	...	43
	Execution of decree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	43	44	2	5	21	1	7	7	...	43
6 Deputy Magistrate, Sitha.	Regular suits	...	4	84	88	13	21	10	1	17	15	1	78
	Execution of decree	...	2	10	12	...	1	...	...	3	8	...	12
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	94	100	13	22	10	1	20	23	1	90
7 Deputy Magistrate, Sohagi.	Regular suits	...	2	68	70	31	2	7	...	5	11	...	56
	Execution of decree	...	2	11	13	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	7
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	79	83	33	2	7	2	5	14	...	63
8 Deputy Magistrate, Mowgunge.	Regular suits	...	3	34	37	...	10	11	...	5	8	...	34
	Execution of decree	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4	40	44	...	10	11	...	5	12	...	38
Total of Deputy Magistracy		...	234	1,012	1,246	113	49	66	242	92	178	130	870
9 Honorary Magistrate, Rawah.	Regular suits	...	...	158	158	21	5	...	...	10	29	6	71
	Execution of decree	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8
	Miscellaneous	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Total	...	...	189	189	21	5	...	...	14	33	6	79
Grand Total		...	520	3,034	3,554	200	131	73	275	165	834	284	1,962
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,592

SUTNA, }
The 5th June 1881.

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Acting Dewan.

No. 5 H.

*Statement of Appeals of Civil cases for 1880-81 (commencing from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881)
for the Rewah State.*

Name of Office.	Number of cases filed.			Number of cases decided.							Remarks.		
	Pending on 1st April 1880.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upset.	Upheld.	Remanded for revision.	By plaintiffs default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Modified.		Acknowledgment of claim.	Total number decided.	Pending on 1st April 1881.
District Civil Court, Rewah	34	106	140	33	13	40	2	1	...	5	...	94	46
Deputy Magistracy, Rowah	1	11	12	5	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	10	2
Do. do. Burdi	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. do. Ramnuggur.	1	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Do. do. Mowgunge...	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2
Do. do. Sohagi	1	3	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Do. do. Sitha	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Total	5	25	30	10	4	3	1	...	2	2	...	24	6
Grand Total	39	131	170	45	17	43	3	1	2	7	...	118	52

SUTNA,
The 5th June 1881.

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Acting Dewan.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN MALWA AGENCY FOR 1880-81.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1880-81.

2. For the first-half of the year I was absent with my regiment on service in Afghanistan, and resumed charge of the Agency on the 6th October.

3. The area of the Agency is about 11,998 square miles, and the population about 1,511,324. It comprises—

The zillahs of Ujjain, Shahjahanpur, Agar, Mandisore, } Gwalior.
and Neemuch.

The zillah of Rampura and the pergunnahs of Mehidpore, } Indore.
Kaitha, and Tarana in Zillah Indore.

The pergunnahs of Alaut (Senior Branch), Ringnaud, } Dewas.
and Gurgachha (Junior Branch).

The protected chiefships of Jaora, Rutlam, Silana and Sitamau and Thakorat of Piploda.

The pergunnahs of Awar Pachpahar, Dag, and Gangrar of Jhallawar and the pergunnah of Pirawa of Tonk, as regards criminal disputes with their neighbours within the Agency.

Nine and a half villages of Pant Piplauda which recognize the suzerainty of no chief, being adjudged as part of the Peshwa's ceded possessions. The British Government, however, derive no pecuniary advantage from these villages, but it guarantees to the two Pundits of Pant Piplauda an annual tribute of Rs. 11,142-8 Halee, and Rs. 618-8 Salim Shahi granted to them by the Peshwa, the regular payment of which is supervised by the Agency.

The rights of 16 Thakoors, whose allowances, and, in some cases, villages, from the States of Gwalior, Indore and Dewas, are guaranteed by the British Government, *viz.*—

Ajranda.	Jawasia.
Barra.	Kalukhera.
Bichraud (1).	Lalgarh.
Bichraud (2).	Narwar.
Bilauda.	Nangaon.
Dabri.	Naulana.
Datana.	Piplia.
Dhulatia.	Sheogurh.

4. The year has been a favorable one. The rainy season set in as usual on the 24th June, and ended on the 18th September, gauging 35·85 inches, which was near the average. Between the 6th August and 3rd September there were only 63 cents of rain.

It is the custom to let cattle graze on the early grass trusting to it sprouting a second time for hay, but as there was no rain at the critical period, the crop has been short, and hay is scarce and dear.

5. There has been little sickness except from small-pox which began to spread in March, and has been very fatal to children, and large numbers of cattle have died from the same cause. There is still a great deal of prejudice against vaccination, which is as strong among the official class as among the peasantry. Small-pox is regarded as being as natural as the cycle of the seasons; the theory is that it gives an outlet to humours inherited before birth, and is considered unavoidable. There is, therefore, no attempt to avoid it; but considering the ravages effected by it, year after year, there is a wide field for a special department, and an increase of vaccinators in Central India. I know from experience that it requires the constant application of personal influence to keep vaccination going even locally where there is an energetic surgeon and vaccinator; and in order that the country may derive the benefit of it, a larger staff of vaccinators and a special officer to superintend their work are necessary. This supervision cannot be exercised by the medical officers of Agencies whose duties tie them to their stations; and if the expense was contributed by all the States, there would be great results at a trifling cost. I may mention that something like 700 children are believed, on good grounds, to have died in Jaora alone, notwithstanding that there is always a vaccinator there, which goes to prove the necessity of better supervision. Vaccination must have been neglected or badly done. As a contrast to show what supervision can effect, I quote the native city and cantonment of Agar. Small-pox has been raging in Jaora, Ujjain, and other places with which Agar is in daily communication, but the only cases reported are two which were brought in and isolated.

6. Rain fell throughout Malwa in February and March, injuring the opium crop to the extent of 4 annas in the rupee. It was at the time ready for gathering, and as the ground must be perfectly dry while this operation is going on, the effect of rain was to diminish the juice materially.

7. The grain crops have been 'magnificent, and to find a comparison for the present cheapness of food, one must go back to the pre-mutiny days when the post, roads, and means of transport were so different, information permeated slowly, the binjara was the sole transport, and there was little export. Food was always cheap, and after an interval of 22 years, a return of those happy days has come. Jowari, the staple food, is selling at 48, wheat at 25, and gram at 32 seers, the rupee.

8. The buniah class prosperous of late years, owing to the good trade in opium and the high price of grain have suffered severely this year on account of the low prices ruling after harvest. They supplied seed when it was dear, and though receiving payment in kind with 25 to 50 per cent interest, the rate fell so unusually low that it did not recoup them. There have been some unusual fluctuations. Cotton, which was Rs. 20 at harvest, is now Rs. 16, and jowar, which was Rs. 7, is now Rs. 4, the five maunds. Such a fall of prices after harvest rates is very unusual.

9. *Gwalior*.—Each year in this State security is required from each village for the payment of the revenue. The Nishandar or Manotidar receives for his guarantee one anna in the rupee on the assessment from the cultivator, but the whole has to be recovered by him in kind at rates

current at harvest, and as they have fallen since his losses have been severe. The fall in prices has been aggravated by there being no demand for export, and under a recurrence of such circumstances there would be a difficulty in finding Manotidars.

The 20 years' settlement of Malwa, which expired on the 5th June 1880, was the joint work of the late Sir R. Shakespear and Sir Dinkar Rao. It was a light assessment, and under it there has been a peaceful development of the country. Formerly a trader with any valuable commodity, such as opium, hardly dared to go from one village to another without escort. Now the safety of the roads will bear comparison with any part of India. In the interval the habits of the people have undergone a great change. Cattle-lifting still exists to remind one of by-gone days, but it has descended to the level of petty theft. The dacoities of late years have been committed by Meenas from British and other provinces, or by Moghias, a small and scattered tribe, who have their homes in Marwar and Meywar; but the punishments meted out have made the offence rare, and none have been serious enough to be reported during the year.

Sindia receives the following revenue in Malwa:—

For the Zillahs of Ujjain, Agar, Shahjahanpore, and Mandisore	27 lakhs.
Increase in Sir Soubah's late settlement for three years in the above zillahs	...
From lands held in istumrar	...
From Zillah Neemuch under 20 years' settlement...	...
From customs	...
Total	48½ "

At the expiration of the settlement on the 5th June 1880, the Sir Soubah of Malwa, Santoba, an excellent officer, was entrusted to make a short settlement which he has just effected for three years at an enhanced revenue of 8½ lakhs, or about 5 annas in the rupee. The Sir Soubah had set before himself to attain this object, and considering that he had to satisfy high expectations, I am not disposed to find fault with his work; but I feel sure that the limit of increase was reached, and if the Durbar would have been satisfied with a smaller instalment, it would have been better. While the Sir Soubah was thus engaged, His Highness Maharaja Sindia resolved to effect a rapid revenue survey of the whole province, and for this purpose an army of surveyors was enlisted and spread over the country. I have heard great complaints of their exactions.

10. *Indore*.—The 15 years' settlement will expire on the 5th June, and in anticipation a survey has been progressing during the year. I learn that it is proposed to increase the bigah one-sixth by making the jarib what it used to be, 175 feet instead of 150, and to add 1½ annas in the rupee to the assessment, which will reduce the assessment about 6 per cent. In this territory the land is assessed at its full capacity, consequently constant remissions have to be granted, and the change proposed in the area of the bigah is made to meet the cry against high rent. The ijaradar or farmer of the revenue receives a discount of 12½ per cent on the assessment, but all the expenses which fall on the village community are included in this, so it is not

clear profit; and as he collects the revenue in kind at rates fixed at harvest time, which have fallen since, his losses have been great. His Highness, however, pays such close attention to all that concerns the welfare of his State, that he quickly adopts measures on an emergency to mitigate the condition of the revenue farmers and baniahs, who have supplied seed, has allowed the free export of last year's grain. Such a measure would not be sanctioned in Gwalior territory until the necessity had passed.

11. *Jaora*.—Everything is going on as usual with this State. The revenue is gradually increasing and is now close upon 10 lakhs, being Salim Shahi Rs. 9,77,176. The population according to the recent census is 108,010. Fifty-one new wells have been dug and 700 bighas added to the area under cultivation. One thousand one hundred and seventy maunds of cotton and 2,059 maunds of opium were produced. The customs of the city of Jaora have increased by Rs. 1,000, but the revenue under this head has decreased by Rs. 8,300 on account of loss of transit dues since the opening of the railway.

Five schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,327. The daily attendance was as follows:—

English class...	...	...	...	...	57
Persian and Urdu	...	...	...	...	124
Hindi	...	...	...	...	201
					—
Total					382
					—

The dispensary was maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,501, and the following statistics have been given:—

Number of patients treated	...	...	...	11,006
Died	...	...	...	167
Vaccinated	...	...	...	903

The rainfall was 36·68 inches.

Two murders, one dacoity, and six suicides are reported.

The force maintained consists of 15 guns, 71 artillerymen, 115 sowars, 213 regular infantry, 200 irregular infantry, and 161 police.

His Highness the Nawab has completely recovered his health. He has lately received the rank of Major, and is eagerly looking forward to the time when he can take his place in the ranks of the Central India Horse. He is an ardent sportsman and hunts a pack of English foxhounds and supports sport, as a gentleman, from a true love of it.

12. *Rutlam*.—Area 1,200 square miles. Population at the recent census 86,844. Revenue 13 lakhs Salim Shahi including jaghirs. Net revenue Salim Shahi Rs. 6½ lakhs.

Twenty-four schools including three for girls were maintained at a cost of Rs. 16,508-13-0. There is an excellent school at Rutlam, the best in all Malwa. The daily attendance at the schools was as follows:—

English class	...	...	...	...	64·58
Persian and Urdu	...	...	...	...	140 90
Hindi and Sanscrit	...	...	...	...	462·13
					—
Total					667·61
					—

Five hundred and fifteen boys and 22 girls were taught besides in 13 private schools in the city of Rutlam.

The dispensary was maintained at a cost of	...	Rs. 1,035-13-3
Number of persons treated	...	10,975
Died	...	29
Vaccinated	...	734

The following force has been maintained :—

Five guns, 12 gunners, 136 sowars, 198 regular sepoys, 462 police.

Five murders and four dacoities have been reported.

The Raja attained his majority last year, but the Superintendent, Mir Shahmat Ali, remained to advise His Highness for one year. The term expired last January, and on the 11th the Superintendent retired. His Highness has lately appointed a new Kamdar, and takes a keen personal interest in the management of his affairs. His estate is peculiarly situated: where he has two villages the Raja of Sailana holds one, consequently there are frequent boundary disputes; and there has for a long time been an intricate sayer question between them, which was left unadjusted on account of the minority of the Raja, and in the hope that it might be settled mutually.

13. *Sailana*.—Population, according to recent census, 29,665. Revenue Salim Shahi Rs. 2,63,910 including jaghirs. Net revenue Rs. 1,47,609-5 (Salim Shahi). Five hundred bigahs have been added to the area under cultivation. Two hundred and eighty-five maunds of cotton and 1,005 maunds of opium were produced.

Rupees 1,356 were spent in education; the daily attendance of pupils was 77.

The force maintained consists of three guns, 15 gunners, 35 sowars, 175 infantry, and 20 police.

Five murders and one suicide have been reported.

His Highness has no heir, and no hope of one. He is permanently disabled by the loss of a limb, and does not take an active part in the management of his affairs. He has, however, an excellent Kamdar in Mohun Lall, a Purohit of his State, who has reduced the debt to a minimum, and manages affairs with tact and judgment. His Highness has the good sense to give him his confidence and support.

14. *Sitamanu*.—Population, according to the recent census, 28,622. Net revenue exclusive of jaghirs Salim Shahi Rs. 1,26,000. A remission of Rs. 2,000 was made in the revenue, and the customs yielded Rs. 2,000 less than usual.

Rupees 420 were spent in education. Seventy-five boys attended school.

Four murders and three suicides were reported.

The force maintained consists of six guns, 40 sowars, 100 sepoys.

This Chief also has no heir. His affairs had been getting into such confusion that His Highness was asked to come to Indore in July 1879 to consult with the Agent to the Governor-General. The management

greatly improved, but the visit led to an estrangement between His Highness and his Kamdar, which resulted lately in the dismissal of the latter and the appointment of a new Kamdar. I hope the cause of friction has now been removed. This State pays a large tribute to Sindia Rs. 55,000, which is now paid with a regularity unusual for some years. The State is in debt, but not so seriously as to cripple it, and it will be paid off in a few years, if present arrangements are adhered to.

15. *Tankadars*.—Rs. 20,160 received from Gwalior are distributed annually in tankas through the Agency, but those due by Holkar and Dewas are paid direct to the recipients. There is one disadvantage in this; it is that unauthorized deductions are sometimes made, accepted through ignorance, and, after a lapse of years, quoted as precedent. When referred to the Agency, they are disallowed. There has been only one succession during the year, that of Bhowani Singh as Tankadar of Datana.

16. *Communications*.—The Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway has been extended beyond Neemuch to Chitore, and so runs through nearly all the principal towns of Malwa. No other line is now under construction or contemplation within the Agency. Roads to feed the railways are now the crying want, and even the cantonments of Agar and Mehidpore can only be reached by wading through deep mud in the monsoon when wheeled carriage is totally impracticable. A road, 43 miles in length, was commenced in 1877 to connect Agar with Ujjain to be paid for by Sindia and Holkar, but owing to want of funds, progress has been rather slow, and it is unfinished and practically useless.

The roads most required are as follows :—

- (1.)—To connect Agar with the Agra and Bombay Road at Sarungpore, 30 miles. The route runs partly through the territories of Holkar and Dewas, but principally through that of Sindia, who should supply nearly all the funds.
- (2.)—From Mehidpore to Ujjain, 24 miles, through the territories of Holkar and Sindia.
- (3.)—An extension of the road under construction from Ujjain to Jhalra Patun, through the territories of Sindia, Holkar, Tonk and Jhallawar, 60 miles.

17. *Mails*.—There has been a large increase of business in the Postal Department on account of the insured parcel and money order system, but their regular transmission and that of the mails have only once been interrupted which speaks well for the security of the roads. On the 15th May 1880 stones were thrown during the night at the mail runner near Shahjahanpur on the Agra and Bombay Road when the mounted escort took charge of the mail bags.

18. *Dispensaries*.—There are dispensaries at Jaora, Rutlam, Ujjain, and at Agar, and one has been just established at Sarungpore and placed under the medical officer at Agar. Those at Jaora, Rutlam and Ujjain are under Native Assistants. The following are results of the usefulness

of the Agar Dispensary as described by Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., whose skill and attention have made it a most popular institution :—

- “2. One hundred and seven in-patients were treated in the dispensary during the year. Eight major operations were performed during the year, and all terminated in successful result. These operations included two cases of lithotomy (both children) and two cases of cataract. The total number of deaths among in-patients was six. The daily average number of in-patients was 12·39.
- “3. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-three out-patients attended the dispensary during the year, the daily average number of patients being 69·43. These numbers compare most favorably with former years and show that the dispensary is steadily gaining in popularity. Upwards of 1,400 cases of ophthalmia were treated successfully at the dispensary during the year. The treatment of ophthalmia has been so successful that now patients almost invariably seek medical treatment in the first stage of the disease, and thus many eyes are saved which otherwise would almost to a certainty have been lost. Upwards of 500 cases of ague were treated during the year. Ten cases of fracture of the upper extremity were successfully treated. Three hundred and eighty-five children were vaccinated during the year. This number is rather small, and it is hoped that next year may show an improvement in the Vaccination Department. Native Doctor, Gunga Deen, is very popular and very attentive to his duties, and the dispensary owes much of its success to his skill in the treatment of many emergent cases of disease and accident seeking relief and treatment.”

A large extension of this useful institution would confer the greatest blessing on the provinces at a cost so trifling compared to the advantage that would ensue that Native States cannot be too often recommended to extend them. Fever, cholera and malaria periodically thin the population, numbers of whom would be saved if remedies were available. Judiciously situated dispensaries would be centres for vaccination and for the distribution of remedies, and surgical cases would be brought to the notice of European Surgeons. How much material prosperity might thus be bestowed !

19. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners was 4·86, and annual cost of each including establishment Rs. 230-0-4.

20. *Criminal Justice*.—There was only one serious case— a murder committed in the jurisdiction of Sitamau, tried and convicted at the Agency. No case of dacoity has been reported. Two cases of obtaining children for immoral purposes have been under enquiry, one of which has been frustrated by the apathy of native officials, and the other is under investigation.

21. *Civil Justice*.—Twenty-four civil suits were heard and Rs. 107-5-0 credited to Government. There were two appeals, one was dismissed, in the other the decision of the Lower Court was reversed.

22. *Studs*.—Three stallions, one stud-bred, one T. B. English, and one Arab, have been maintained at Agar, and one stud-bred and two Arabs at Goona at a cost of Rs. 1,149-12-5; 207 mares have been covered. The fair established in 1876 was held at Agar between the 12th and 19th May 1880. The attendance was not so good as the previous year. Thirty-nine horses including foals and fillies were brought, of which 25 were by Government stallions. Rs. 230 were given in prizes.

23. *Education*.—There are good schools at Rutlam and Jaora already mentioned under the notice of those States. There is a small school at Agar open to all classes.

24. *Boundary disputes*.—The number of these has been steadily increasing. There were 62 on the file. It seemed hopeless to expect that the one Settlement Officer at the disposal of the Central India Agency could dispose of them within a reasonable time, and until settled they are cause of expense to the States and troublesome to the Agency. I therefore obtained sanction to employ Lieutenant Masters of the Central India Horse, who was also available for regimental duty at any moment, and he is doing the work in a manner satisfactory and economical to the States.

25. *Census*.—The enumeration was made throughout all the States on the night of the 17th February, and all willingly accepted the assistance of Government in forms which resulted in uniformity. A rough total of the population was submitted on the 29th March.

26. *Military*.—During the year a wing of each regiment of the Central India Horse was employed on service in Afghanistan. The regiment crossed the frontier on the 3rd February 1880, and was employed till August on the Khyber line of communications. And during this time it was engaged against the neighbouring tribes, having crossed the Kabul river in flood on two occasions. On the 8th August the regiment was united in the neighbourhood of Kabul and formed part of the force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., which marched *viâ*. Ghazni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai to the relief of Kandahar, and took part in the action against Sirdar Ayub Khan on the 1st September. The regiment remained at Lahore during the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy in November, and returned to its stations in Central India after being absent a year. The regiment lost on service or from disease contracted one European officer, Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, and 18 non-commissioned officers and men.

The following statistics are taken from the records :—

	Men.
Died during the year	28
Transferred to invalid establishment	63
Transferred to other regiments	2
Discharged under three years, not likely to prove efficient	24
Voluntary discharge	15
By Court-martial	3
Total	135

Only four Courts-martial were held during the years. One hundred and fifty-seven recruits entertained. One hundred and forty remounts were purchased at an average of Rs. 257; of these 40 were Arabs, the others were purchased at the fairs of Pokur, Balotra, and at the Punjab fairs, and a few in the district. Horses cast or sold 97; died 56.

AGAR, WESTERN MALWA, }
The 1st April 1881. . . }

(Sd.) C. MARTIN, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWAR POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81.

Dated 13th July 1881.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent, Bhopawar,
To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Administration Report on the States, &c., under this Agency.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

I received charge of this Agency in August of last year from Colonel Lester.

States.

Dhar.	
Ali Rajpore.	
Jhabua.	
Jobut.	
Mathwar.	
Kathiawara.	
Ratanmul.	
Dahi and Dhuramrai.	
Amjhera (including)—	
Dikhthau	...
Sagore...	...
Piplia	...
Bag ...	...
Bikaner	...
Manawar	...
Pitlawad	...
Chiculda	...

Sindia.

Holkar.

2. I have been absent for four years, and found, in spite of the good harvests of two years, unmistakable traces everywhere of the great severity of the famine and pestilence that prevailed throughout the Bheel country in the year 1877-78, and which was reported upon by Colonel Lester at that time.

3. During my tour I passed through tracts of country in Ali Rajpore (which I remember well inhabited, and which is dotted with hamlets in the topogra-

phical maps of 1874) now relapsing into jungle, and when in Ratanmul I ascertained that this small estate had been almost entirely deprived of its inhabitants. Its revenue has fallen from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 500.

4. The State of Jhabua did not suffer so much. The Bheels were kept together by timely relief, not only in Jhabua but the neighbouring districts of Maharaja Holkar.

5. The last two magnificent harvests are fast dispelling the gloom; but Ali Rajpore has suffered a blow from which it will take years to recover.

6. The result of this calamity was to bring matters to a crisis in

No. 707 of 8th May 1873, from
1st Assistant, to Bheel Agent.

No. 236 of 29th May 1873, from
Bheel Agent, to Agent, Governor-General.

No. 884 of 11th June 1873, from
1st Assistant, to Bheel Agent.

the Government which was still carried on under the terms of the arrangement set forth in the letters as per margin. In May 1873 I had, as instructed by Colonel Watson, placed the Chief in authority on the conditions laid down.

He understood that if during one or utmost two years he fairly carried

out these conditions, he would be confirmed in the independent charge of his State; unfortunately not only debts remained unpaid, but others were accumulated, and his authority remaining restricted intrigues were set on foot by which his relations with the Minister nominated by us, Rai Bahadoor Venkat Ram, became so strained that the result was the dead-lock reported upon in Colonel Lester's series of letters commencing from No. 275 of the 16th May 1879, and ending with his No. 418 of the 26th July 1880, and the end of which was the temporary residence of the Chief at Sirdarpore, and the administration of the State by the Dewan with the support of the Political Agent.

7. In this condition I found affairs; after my arrival an energetic clever man trained in revenue matters under Maharaja Holkar was appointed Naib Dewan, who with the Dewan and myself travelled through every part of the State reassuring the ryots and inducing the absent Bheel families to return. We also with Sir H. Daly's assistance negotiated a loan of Rs. 36,000 at 6 per cent per annum from the Khebia Saheb of Indore to pay off pressing liabilities, and were rewarded by a rapid improvement. The population is returning, the revenue fast increasing, and, as I have already informed you, the time has come when the Chief may be allowed to return to his capital and again be given a trial as a joint-administrator with the Dewan. He has, at Indore in your presence, accepted the old conditions, and, I think, may be trusted, under the new arrangement I have suggested, and am about to carry out, to work in harmony once more with his officials. He understands that though he will be invested with the authority of his predecessors on the successful completion of his year of probation, a certain amount of financial control must be exercised until the debts under our guarantee are liquidated.

8. During the time of distress I have alluded to, a Bhilala Potail of Jobut by name Nana Rawat, a man of considerable local standing, after in vain pleading for the food necessary to keep himself and those depending upon him from starvation, took to the road, and robbing a Dhar Bania of property, fled into the wild jungles which extend from his home to the borders of Guzerat. For two years he was hunted; he suffered the loss of many members of his family, and the property of his relations were seized, but he himself abstained from further outrage, pleading for forgiveness for the crime committed under great provocation. I have already in a demi-official to Sir H. Daly narrated how this man was brought in by our own International Police officer under an oath of safety, and how he was treacherously dealt with by him in collusion with the Kamdar of Jobut, who fearing the consequences connived at his escape. I have related that Nana Rawat's fear of treachery was so great that I had to meet him with his party alone in the jungle, and had great difficulty in bringing him in under certain conditions now being carried out.

9. I had known this man of old as a leading subject of Jobut and of good character; related to the Bhilala Potails of Ali Rajpore and Jhabua. He held an influential position, and would have been able to hold out in his native woods against any coercion the Native States could bring against him. His sin was not an unpardonable one. He

had been dealt with treacherously, had suffered much; he held the sympathy of the country. The census operations were unsettling the minds of the Bheels. I considered, therefore, it was wise to act exceptionally under exceptional circumstances. The result has justified the measure. Each State concerned has written acquiescence. We have carried the people with us, and Sindia's officials are more than satisfied. It was in their district the robbery was committed.

10. During my tour I was struck with the altered attitude of the Pathan population, a comparatively numerous one in the Bheel districts, employed as they are, not only by the smaller Chiefs and Thakoorsassepoys, but also by the buniyas as debt-collectors. In former days they were, if not always peaceful and law-abiding, still respectful and quiet. There was no mistaking the change, swaggering and bold they talked much to the people of the victories of their brethren in Afghanistan and the defeat of the English and the drain from the British cantonments around to aid the troops over the border. I quietly noted the fact, spoke privately to the local officials to keep a watchful eye on them and their relations with the Bheels during the coming census, and decided to wait until the census operations would throw light upon their numbers and distribution.

11. A few days before the day fixed for the census I received intelligence from the officials at Dhar of a dacoity committed at the Dhar village of Karode, not far from the Mhye river, by Walaytis (Pathans) and Bheels, resulting in great loss of property and some lives. It was said other villages had been attacked. My camp fortunately was at Akolia near Mhow. I at once sent off a camel sowar to Colonel Martin, who, in the absence of General Daly and his Assistants, was at Indore, and begged for a party of his regiment—the Central India Horse—to co-operate with a detachment of my own regiment in pursuit, for I feared the Pathans had succeeded in gaining over the Mhye Dhowa Bheels, a turbulent tribe, and that mischief was brewing. I asked also for the services of Ressaldar-Major Isri Pershad. The result is already known to you—the dispersion of the band, capture, trial and sentence of the leaders and others to the number of 13, and recovery of Rs. 5,000 of property. The evidence proves that their leader, a Syed and Pirzada, had planned a series of dacoities to gain funds and enlist more men, to be followed by an attack on Sirdarpore to gain arms, and then enable him to attack other small stations said to be denuded of troops. I am much indebted to Colonel Martin's prompt assistance, and the ability and energy with which the Ressaldar-Major carried out the orders given to him.

12. The question of these foreign residents has always been a local difficulty. They are peaceable enough in ordinary times, but when opportunity offers, are ready for mischief, and if not dealt with promptly, endanger the peace of the districts. Every disturbance in our Bheel country has been fomented by them; for instance, when Sir J. Malcolm made his settlement in 1818, he found a Mekranee Musafir virtually ruler of Ali Rajpore. Members of the same class and Pathans held supremacy in large districts of Dhar, and he ordered a general clearance of Pathans and Mekranees from the country. By degrees they again collected, and the entire trouble and disturbance undergone within this Agency in 1857 was brought about by their influence. The rebellion at Dhar, the des-

truction of Bhopawar and Sirdarpore by the Raja of Amjhera were under Pathan leaders. The Bheels had no sympathy with the mutineers and attacked Tantia Topee's force when retreating from Chota Oodeypore, killing numbers of them in the Shorwa Pass in Ali Rajpore, and the leaders of the Dohud Bheels have said they would never have allowed the rebels to pass in safety if they had not believed Maharaja Sindia had declared against the British. Thus it will be seen the Pathans are a constant element of danger, and it would be wise to disperse them to their real homes in Peshawur and across the border. Action should be taken, however, with much caution. We are surrounded by the Rajputana States of Banswara, Kooshalgarh, Pertabgarh, and hilly parts of Oodeypore, the Bombay Panch Mahal Agency States of Chota Oodeypore and Baria, all of which employ these mercenaries in large numbers. There must be cordial co-operation of all the States. No local measure can be successful. They are in the States of Rutlam and Sillana in Western Malwa, and in Holkar and Sindia's districts under this Agency. Each man is armed with sword and gun, and many gain considerable individual influence among the Bheels, whilst as a class they are their most ruthless oppressors.

13. *Crops*.—There has been a splendid harvest, but grain is so cheap that the cultivators find great difficulty in paying rent fixed when prices were less than one-half. Three such harvests would be to the ryots—unless rents be reduced—a calamity equal to one ordinary famine!

14. *Health*.—Has been very good throughout the year under review.

15. *Crime*.—As usual, above the average of other more settled districts. But no matter calls for special report other than the case already referred to.

16. *Roads*.—I trust we may have a road to Sirdarpore soon; only 11 miles require to be made between Dhar and Sirdarpore, and the Executive Engineer, Mr White, has laid down a line which leading along the water-parting can be constructed cheaply owing to the absence of streams requiring bridges. We are on the direct trade route between Malwa and Guzerat. Goods to the value of lakhs of rupees pass our doors and feed the rail. On this ground, if on no other, we hope for imperial aid.

17. *Forests*.—The districts are being fast deforested. I have tried more than once to arrest destruction, but I fear the fate of our forest is sealed; it is only a matter of time; the Baria forests preserved admirably during a minority by the Agent of the Panch Mahals, I saw when on tour falling fast to the axe. The temptation for immediate gain is too great to be resisted.

18. *Dispensaries*.—They, as per margin, have been worked fairly well during the year. There are also Jhabua, Thandla, and Ranapur Bukhtgurbh, Amjhera, Jobut and Ali Rajpore. dispensaries, the Native Doctors of which are doing good work under the Dhar State at Kooksee, Badnawar and Dharampori. A very good hospital has, at a cost of Rs. 3,073, been erected at Kooksee, a town larger than Dhar. It was gratifying to find the Maharaja spontaneously supplying medical aid to his people. At Manawar, a large trading town belonging to Maharaja Sindia, a deputation of the merchants met me and asked that their desire to have a hospital and dispensary of English medicines might be made known to and urged upon the

central authority. To my surprise a Native Doctor who had been educated in the Dhar Hospital appeared, who was maintaining himself by the practice of his profession. He supplied himself with medicines from the chemist at Mhow. He said he found it hard to make both ends meet, and desired to be aided by the State. All he required was Rs. 15 a month and a supply of medicines. I have represented the case to the Soobha of Amjhera, and propose to aid him out of the Amjhera Dispensary Fund. He is a brother of the Dhar Native Doctor at Kooksee, a town not far distant, which proves that these little out-dispensaries founded by the Maharaja of Dhar are doing good work in gaining the confidence of the people. Even a supply of quinine and ipecacuanha in a place like Manawar and a few simple instruments is a great blessing.

19. *Education*.—The list of young Thakoors in the Rajkumar class is gradually diminishing. It is a difficult institution to keep up, but our trouble is increased by want of accommodation for the boys. I am very strongly of opinion that the opening of a Rajkumar class previous to arrangement for the residence of the boys in a boarding house, or other place, is not advisable. It leads to more harm morally than is gained intellectually. I therefore have abstained from pressing the parents to send their boys until I am able to build a boarding-house. The foundations have just been marked out, and I trust it may be commenced shortly. The Chiefs, as per margin,

Mathwar, Nimkherra, Kali Baori, Jobut, are still at the Indore College. I Girwania, Kachi Baroda (son), Kanoogo of think Mathwar will do very little Budnawar (son). good by continuing his studies. He does not wish to return. He has been 10 years at the school, and his acquirements are most slender.

20. *Boundary Disputes*.—An important case between Indore and Gwalior, in which an entire village was in dispute, has been adjusted, and some seven disputes around the Nimkherra villages have been put in a way of settlement. The Dhar Durbar also have been advised the best way of adjusting a dispute between two of its Thakoors—Moolthan and Sandla.

21. *International cases*.—None have been taken up this year. There are not many wanting settlement.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

DHAR.

22. *Finances*.—Revenue receipts for the current year are shown at Rs. 7,43,121 against Rs. 6,92,394 last year. There is an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 68,503.

23. *Judicial (Civil and Criminal)*.—There appears no change in the organization or working of these Courts. There is the usual delay in cases, but in the end substantial justice appears to be meted out.

The prisoners are under safe custody and are well treated.

The police are fairly efficient.

24. *Roads*.—Are kept in good order.

25. *Dispensaries*.—Well administered.

26. *Education*.—Well attended to.

BAKHATGURH (DHAR).

27. This guaranteed Thakoorat is at present under British supervision, but the Thakoor being now 20 years old has been informed that, should he be well reported upon next year, there will be no further objection to making over to him his estate now out of debt. Hitherto his conduct has not been good, but I trust under the new Kamdar he may interest himself in the work of administration and thus gain experience. He is one of the failures of the Residency College, but he can read and write his own language fairly. I had found the Kamdar Wamon Rao had been too long at Bakhhatgurh, had got fat and indolent, and quite careless as to the future of the Thakoor, whom he allowed the greatest license. So I changed him to Jobut, bringing the Kamdar Damodher Martund to Bakhhatgurh. Wamon Rao is much better suited by his easy going and mild disposition for a Bheel country like Jobut than Damodher, who trained in British districts is too rigid and severe for a Bheel population in Native States. The change therefore benefitted both States.

			Rs.
Cash balance at close of 1879-80	...	...	13,783
Receipts during 1880-81	...	...	42,948
		Total	56,731
Expenditure during the year	...	...	41,756
Cr. Balance at close of 1880-81	...	...	14,975

28. *Dispensaries.*—The number of cases treated have been 468 as against 441 last year. This dispensary has not succeeded. The Native Doctor has not gained the confidence of the people. I find that non-success in Native States means generally greed of fees on the part of the Native Doctor. Native Doctors in Native States should never ask fees, though there is no objection to their accepting a free offering. The most successful dispensaries are those as the Jhabua, one where no fees are demanded, and medical aid is free in the true sense.

29. *Education.*—The school is well managed.

ALI RAJPORE.

30. *Finances.*—I have only to add an abstract of accounts in addition to what has been stated in the 1st Chapter.

Receipts.	Actuals for		Expenditure.	Actuals for	
	1879-80.	1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	214	4,593	Administration charges	63,971	49,905
Receipts from all sources	75,675	82,687	Khasgi	17,791	9,491
	75,889	87,280		81,762	59,396
Drawn from Amanat to make up deficit	10,466	16,507	Payment of arrears of pay due to Establishments	.....	13,549
Total	86,355	1,03,786	Balance at close of year	81,762	72,945
			Total	4,593	30,841
				86,355	1,03,786

31. *Dispensary*.—Works well.

32. *Schools*.—School at Rajpore much improved lately. Urdu and English classes re-opened. More intelligent masters appointed. The district schools are fairly kept up. The number of pupils in all the schools are 149 against 132 last year.

JHABUA.

33. *Finances*.—The following shows the financial condition of the State as reported. Matters are much worse however than shown :—

Receipts.	Actuals for		Expenditure.	Actuals for	
	1879-80.	1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year ...	22,923	23,146	Administration charges ...	75,203	6,4128
Receipts from all sources ...	1,37,065	1,23,897	Khasgi or personal expenses ...	44,596	41,361
	1,59,988	1,47,043		1,19,789	1,05,459
			Extraordinary.		
Drawn from Amanat ...	3,313	3,365	Arrears due to Establishments ...	12,539	30,294
Loans from Sowkars, &c., ...	1,654	23,591	Paid to Holkar on account of Tandla ...	10,000	15,000
Arrears of pay due (debited but not paid).	17,659	...	Paid Sowkars' claims ...	10,830	...
			Paid Government loan instalment	6,250	6,250
			Miscellaneous ...	...	412
				1,59,463	1,57,415
			Balance at close of year ...	23,146	21,554
Total ...	1,82,614	1,78,999	Total ...	1,82,614	1,78,999

The servants of the State have not been paid for months; in some cases 13 months are due. The Dewan has a heavy burden to carry on the administration with unpaid servants. It is surprising that the general administration of justice and peace of the country is not yet materially affected. How long this will continue cannot be predicted. It must be slowly deteriorating. The present year of abundant harvests is a great trial to the cultivators, and loss in revenue to the Government. The cultivator, after giving all the grain he is possessed of to the baniah for rupees wherewith to pay his rent, fails to satisfy him and leaves himself foodless during the coming rains. In some parts Indian corn is offered for 90 seers the rupee and no purchasers. Where opium or wheat is grown, the ryot has a sheet anchor, but among the Bheels this cultivation is very rarely carried on.

34. *Dispensaries*.—The working of these institutions has been very satisfactory owing to the zeal and energy with which the senior Native Doctor, Pemsing, carries on his duties.

35. *Education*.—The schools are starved out. Very small funds are available, and education in the State is much below the usual standard.

MATHWAR.

36. The small State is still managed by the Dewan of Ali Rajpore. The Chief being a minor and hitherto a student at the Indore College.

37. *Financial state—*

				Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1880	...	...	...	3,256
Receipts during the year	...	...	...	3,825
			Total	7,081
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	...	2,919
Liquidation of debts	...	...	...	225
			Total	3,144
Balance at close of year 1880-81	...			3,937

This State is now free of debt.

JOBUT.

38. The new Kamdar transferred from Bakhatgurbh is doing well ; he is liked by the Bheel population, who are a very wild race, and require much tact in management. We hope to make a substantial payment towards the liquidation of the debt this year. The Bheel cultivators would have been, by reason of the extreme low prices of their harvest, hard pressed to pay up their rent if it had not been that the assessment is low and remissions are made when found necessary.

39. *Financial state—*

				Rs.
Cash balance at close of year 1879-80	...	...	...	...
Receipts during the year 1880-81	...	...	...	17,307
<i>Expenditure.</i>				
Ordinary	...	...	...	14,851
Payment of debts	...	...	...	557
				15,408
Cr. Balance at the close of 1881	...	...	...	1,899

40. *Schools.*—The school which is at Gora, two miles from Jobut, is well managed.

41. *Dispensary.*—Which is also at Gora is doing good work.

The contemplated gradual move to Gora mentioned in last year's report has not been carried out, owing to the protests of the Ranis, who, in the absence of accommodation at Gora, did not wish to leave their ancient residence in the fort at Jobut, and the late Kamdar made himself very unpopular by trying to force on this measure. Officers, guards, prisoners, and shop-keepers were being removed, and even the garden-trees uprooted for transport, leaving the ladies quite alone, for the Chief being a minor resides at the Indore College during the greater part of the year. Jobut is undoubtedly unhealthy during the autumn, and there is no objection to the Kamdar and his clerks, who are foreigners, residing at Gora. But it is better to do what we can to remedy the unhealthiness of the place by clearing and draining and supplying pure water, which can be done at a comparative little expense than carry out

a measure during a minority, which is most unpopular with the members of the family, and which is sure to be overturned directly the Chief comes into power.

RUTTANMAL KHATIWARA.

42. There is nothing particular to report about the condition of these small States, both of which I visited on tour, except that the Thakooranee of Ruttanmal, who is managing the estate under the supervision of this office for her son, a minor, finds great difficulty in making both ends meet, owing to the great loss of cultivators incurred by the famine three years ago. She bravely struggles with her difficulties, and has not incurred debt, having gained help from her own family, who are well-to-do land-owners in the adjoining State of Baria.

43. *Schools.*—There is one small school in Khatiwara, none in Ruttanmal.

AMJHERA (GWALIOR).

44. The Naib Soobah carries on his duties in connection with this office in a satisfactory manner.

45. *Schools.*—There has been an English school established at Baug, and there are other private vernacular schools, but none that I know of aided by the State except one at Dussai.

46. *Dispensaries.*—I have already referred to the dispensary at this place. It is not working in such a satisfactory manner as it ought to be, owing, Dr. Odevaine believed, to the want of energy of the Native Doctor in charge, who is a pensioned servant of the State, but too old for his position.

INDORE.

47. *Chiculda and Pitlawad.*—I have separately reported about the weak and irresolute conduct of the Amin of Pitlawad during the late Walaytee disturbance. I have been informed that the Maharaja Holkar has ordered an enquiry into the case, and I presume measures will be taken to assure a better and stronger government in the future. The position is peculiar and very important. The pergunnah is situated in a Bheel district, and within Jhabua territory near the Mhye river, and is surrounded by the frontier Thakoors of Jhabua, who have hitherto kept in order a turbulent Bheel population by a number of Pathan sepoys, and who look upon Pitlawad as their head-quarters. It is there they have their mosque and their moollas. It was within this mosque, close to the Amin's residence, that the conspiracy was hatched with the results already noted. One of the leaders being Mokum Khan, a man who, trusted by Holkar's Government, had received a village in istamurar as a reward for service, and in whom the Amin declared implicit trust. The evidence disclosed facts showing that the Amin is hardly fit for his post. The appointment should be filled by a man of resolution and tact. It is one of unusual responsibility. More so than any other of like standing in the State.

48. For some years I have pressed on the notice of the Indore and Dhar Durbars the great advantage to both, if they made an exchange of villages in their respective pergunnahs of Chiculda and Kooksee, lying between the Vindyan scarp and the Nerbudda. The villages at present are mixed up in a way that makes the administration very difficult and expensive to each, and almost completely bars the detection of crime. The mode of exchange has been pointed out. A river running north and south is a good boundary line, leaving the town Chiculda and Kooksee in the hands of the present owners. I had hoped that when the question of the proposed exchange of the Dhar pergunnah of Nimanpore-Mukrar came up, that the two exchanges might be effected together. However, the point was not mooted. The negotiations which were carried on by General Daly himself, fell through owing to the Dhar Durbar declining to part with its pergunnah on any terms. If it should again be brought forward, I would strongly urge every effort being made for both the exchanges to be negotiated together. Each would aid the successful completion of the other; the defaults of each might be made to square the other.

49. *Guaranteed Bhoomias.*—

- | | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------|
| (1.) Nimkherra. | \| | (3.) Bara Burkhera. |
| (2.) Kali Baori. | \| | (4.) Chota Burkhera. |

(1.) Nimkherra. The Bhoomiah is still attending the Residency College. His conduct is not good, nor does he promise well. The State taken over when swamped with debt, is now clear with a very much improved revenue.

(2.) Kali Baori. The Bhoomiah is a promising lad and attends the Residency class also.

(3 & 4.) Of Bara and Chota Burkhera there is nothing of importance to report.

CHAPTER III.

LOCAL.

JUDICIAL.

50. Civil suits, none.

51. *Criminal cases.*—The following statement* shows 12 adjudicated this year against 29 last year. The number of persons charged being 16 against 41. Homicidal cases are one less in number to those of last year. There have been cases of capital punishment. The average duration of each criminal case has been 1.83.

There have been no appeals.

52. *Police.*—There has been no change in the numbers and organization of the police.

		Cases.	Persons implicated.
* Murder and attempt	...	5	7
Theft of cattle and ordinary	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	7	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	12	16
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			aa

53. *Jail.*—*Statistics.*—Name of Jail, Sirdarpore.

The health and conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Detail of Prisoners.

Remaining at close of 1879-80	...	...	...	28
Admitted during the year...	...	...	...	60
				88
Discharged or transferred...	...	...	...	45
Died	...	...	...	2
Executed	...	...	...	0
Remaining at close of 1880-81	...	...	...	41
				88

Charges.

				Rs.
Rations and contingencies	...	...	...	846
Darogah	...	...	...	84
Clothing of prisoners	...	...	...	182
Total	...			1,112

Average annual cost per prisoner 33.75.

Daily average of prisoners 32.94.

CHAPTER IV.

54. *Public Funds.*—

- (1) Agency Fund ;
- (2) Chicklee Police Fund ;
- (3) Ali Rajpore Road Dues ;

of which last, the net receipts are divided among the States through which the traffic runs. The subjoined tabular statement shows the receipts and expenditure of these funds:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.									Balance on 31st March 1891.
	Balance on 1st April 1890.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand Total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Grants to sharers in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Agency Fund	5,717	5,396	11,113	1,298	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	2,203	6,912	4,201
II. Chicklee Fund	3,496	1,490	4,976	552	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	144	2,196	2,780
III. Road Dues ...	...	11,254	11,254	2,584	...	...	...	...	...	8,227	443	11,254	...
Total ...	9,213	18,130	27,343	4,432	3,413	...	1,500	...	...	8,227	2,790	20,362	6,981

Outstanding balance due to the fund from Indore Rs. 720 and from Jhabua Rs. 1,000.

55. The road due receipts have increased by Rs. 28 per cent over last year and are Rs. 75 per cent over 1878-79, showing a great improvement in trade. Salt still comes by Baroda Railway to Palee, where there is a depôt, and by Bunjara to Indore *via* Sirdarpore, because this route is the cheaper one, showing much cheaper rates on the Baroda than on the Great Indian Peninsula line, the longest way round being the cheapest. The charges on the road are Rs. 13 per hundred bullock load. This added to cost of bullock carriage and Baroda Railway rates appears cheaper than the direct route from Bombay to Indore by Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

56. The school is fairly successful. It is both station and regimental school. There are girls' classes attached. All the boys and girls in the regiment attend school including Bheels and Naicks. The latter show much aptitude for learning, but the Bheel also makes considerable progress considering that the present time is the first that learning has been attempted in the history of the Ræe. The daily average attendance in the two schools is as follows :—

				Agency School.	Regimental School.
English, Urdu and Hindi (no separate classes)				5·27	15*
Urdu	...	...	...	...	15
Hindi	...	...	...	...	63·63

Expenditure.

					Rs.
Head Master	...	...	...	...	600
Second Master and Monitors, &c.	...	...	...	...	302·8

Income.

Government grant	...	...	...	300
Contributions from Native States	...	...	...	300
Pupils' fees	...	...	...	512
				1,112

Expenditure.

Furniture, books, maps, &c.	...	...	...	101
There is a balance in hand of	...	...	...	361

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

57. The repairs of public buildings have been maintained.

58. *Civil Works*—Shown in the Executive Engineer's Report, copy attached.

59. *Traffic*.—Malwa and Guzerat Roads :—

Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.
3,708	6,829	10,537	1,174	2,704	3,878	4,882	9,533	14,415

* English only.

CHAPTER VII.

60. *Military*.—Malwa Bheel Corps Return showing strength of regiment from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881—

Head-quarters' daily average strength	...	...	406
Do. do. sick	...	...	911
Remaining on 31st March 1880	...	...	15
Admitted during the year	...	...	523
Total treated	...	...	538
Discharged	...	...	516
Died in hospital	...	...	7
Died out of hospital	...	...	0
Remaining 31st March 1881	...	...	15

CHAPTER VIII.

61. *Boundary disputes*.—Nine cases have been adjusted.

62. *Dispensaries in Native States*.—

	Number of admig- sion.	Number of deaths.	Number of vacci- nations.	Cost.
Jhabua (including Thandla and Ranapur) ...	8,835	34	1,239	Rs. 2,334
Ali Rajpore ...	1,898	8		1,401
Bakhatgurh ...	468	7		1,109
Amjhera ...	491	8		892
Jobut ...	1,507	5		450
Total ...	13,199	62	1,239	6,189

63. *Jails in Native States*.—

Name of Jail.	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total of sick	Number of deaths.
Dhar ...	319	559	4
Amjhera ...	709	27	1
Jhabua ...	276	142	...
Ali Rajpore ...	84	138	...
Jobut ...	...	72	...
Total ...	1,388	938	5

64. No instances of the offence contemplated in Circular No. 1268 P. of 22nd January 1871 have been reported, nor is there reason to believe that such traffic exists to any appreciable extent.

APPENDIX I.

No. 243, dated Manpur Agency, 1st July 1881.

From—PUNDIT SUROOP NARAIN, C.I.E., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Manpur,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

1. Manpur Pergunnah (British).
2. Barwani State.
3. Bhumia or Bhilala Chief of Jamnia.
4. Ditto ditto Rajgarh.
5. Ditto ditto Garhi.
6. Ditto ditto Bharudpura
7. Ditto ditto Kothide
8. Ditto ditto Chiktiabar
9. Bagaud Pergunnah (Dewas) under British management.
10. The Bombay and Agra Road (Police, Civil and Criminal jurisdiction).
11. His Highness Maharaja Holkar's districts in Nimar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report for 1880-81 of the territories as per margin lying within the political charge

and the supervision of this office.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. The peace of the district remained undisturbed. That the Bheels of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in these parts went through the census operations quietly, is indicative of their increasing intelligence. There was some excitement amongst them about the night enumeration as a novelty, but explanations quieted them with the further concession, in Barwani, of the final counting being effected in their case just after sunset, and not later on during the night of the 17th February last.

3. The chief political events of the year were the death of Rana Jeswant Singh, Chief of Barwani, and the succession of his brother, Rana Indur Jeet Singh; also the investiture of Ressaldar Humeer Singh of Jamnia with authority to administer his own estate. Each of these will be noted in greater detail at the proper place.

4. The rainfall was below the average, but seasonable enough generally to allow of all grain crops yielding abundant harvests. The rains were, however, insufficient for the opium crops which turned out below the average, and yielded diminished quantities of the juice, in some fields so low as only 8 annas to the rupee. That with lesser yield of the past season, the market price of the juice should be now lower than that this time last year, shows that unusually large stocks of the produce of the previous year have remained unexported, or that some external causes have tended to keep down the price in China.

5. The deficiency of the rains of the past year resulted also in the scarcity of drinking water being felt in certain places, particularly in Barwani and along the Sindwa and Manpur Road, necessitating measures of relief by cleaning old wells and digging new ones in both localities.

6. The health of the people was good so far that no epidemic prevailed. Small-pox was severer than usual in every place, and many children died. Cattle disease also prevailed in certain localities, its severity being noted particularly in Bhanidpura within this Agency.

I.—MANPUR PERGUNNAH—(*British Territory*.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

7. No important event took place, except the taking of the census, which was finally effected on the night of the 17th February 1881. There was some little excitement amongst the Bheels about the novelty of the night enumeration, but on its object being properly explained all went on smoothly.

8. The health of the district was generally good. Fevers as usual prevailed from October to December, and small-pox raged during February and March. The district enjoyed total immunity from cholera.

9. The rains commenced on the 24th June, and the kharif crops were in excellent condition up to the middle of August. From that time to the 3rd September the rains held off, and the prospects of the standing crops were unfavorable. Anxiety was felt from this, and every thing appeared gloomy. For this was the period when the rain was mostly wanted to assist the growth of the crops. At last, timely and copious falls recommencing from 4th September averted the threatened danger and improved matters considerably. Both the kharif and rabi crops turned out in abundance. The favorable rains of 1879-80 and the good and timely falls during the last year have tended to produce all kinds of grain in profusion, lowering the prices of food to an extent not witnessed for the last 20 years.

The prices of staple-food grains at the close of the year were—jowri 40 seers per rupee, mukka 90 seers, wheat 25 seers, and gram 40 seers. Such low prices have brought comfort and ease to the poorer classes.

10. The pergunnah of Manpur covers an area of about 60 square miles with a population of 5,248 souls according to the last census, and yielded a total revenue for the year under report of Rs. 11,439.

11. During the year under review 237 beegahs of new land was brought under the plough, and 20 new cultivators came to settle into the district. Four new masonry wells were made for Government, and eight kutchha wells dug by the cultivators at their own cost. At this time there are altogether 189 wells in the district; of these 67 are masonry and 122 kutchha wells. These wells irrigate about 572 beegahs of land.

12. The last census shows that there are in all 5,248 inhabitants in the district, the details of which are as follows:—

Male	...	...	...	...	...	2,785
Female	...	...	...	...	...	2,463
Total						5,248

It is pleasing to note that thefts and robberies are of rare occurrence now. Only a few petty thefts were reported, in which property

worth Rs. 52 was stolen. Of this, Rs. 9 worth was recovered. In November last an attempt at house-breaking was made in the village of Manpur, in which three men were implicated. All these were apprehended in the act of the commission of the offence.

13. Comparing the statistics of the year under review with those of 1875-76, the following results are obtained :—

1st.—The various items of revenue for the two were—

	1880-81.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	5,613	4,413
Sayer and miscellaneous (which include forest)...	3,076	1,273
Stamps ...	607	207
Abkari ...	1,963	1,167
Law and Justice ...	180	173
Total ...	11,439	7,233

showing that during the course of the last five years the revenue has increased in the aggregate by Rs. 4,206, and the increase is noticeable under all the heads.

The aggregate income of the Pergunnah Local Funds for 1875-76 was Rs. 467-0-0. That for the year under review as shown further on is Rs. 1,227-0-0, so that the total increase of revenue in the pergunnah during the last five years amounts Rs. 4,966.*

Rs.
* 4,206 Imperial.
760 Provincial.
4,966

2nd.—The totals below show comparative statistics concerning land, &c.—

	1880-81.	1875-76.
Total land under cultivation ...	9,844	7,230
Land under irrigation ...	532	334
Number of cultivators ...	536	443
Do. ploughs ...	682	571
Do. wells ...	189	116
Total population ...	5,248	3,948

From these figures it will be observed that there has been some improvement, and the district is advancing gradually to a prosperous condition.

In comparison with the neighbouring districts the revenue of Manpur is small, but the hilly nature of the pergunnah, and the light rates of assessments which we have fixed, account for this smallness of income.

14. The easy terms of the twenty years' settlement have given much impetus to the improvement of land in the seven settled villages, and out of the total waste and culturable land standing at beegahs 2,397 made over to the cultivators at the time of settlement they have already brought, up to date, 1,498 beegahs under cultivation, and it is hoped that out of the remaining 899 beegahs, 414 culturable land will soon be cleared and brought under the plough.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

15. The following statement exhibits the total income and expenditure of the year 1880-81 as compared with those of 1879-80 :—

Receipts.	1879-80.		1880-81.		Expenditure.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
LAND REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	LAND REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settled villages...	3,299		3,299		Establishment, &c. ...	1,141		1,147	
Unsettled villages ...	1,659		1,839		Stamps ...	14		17	
Miscellaneous (water cess)	398		425				1,158		1,164
		5,356		5,613					
SAYER AND MISCELLANEOUS.					PUBLIC WORKS.				
Forests ...	1,954		2,745		Repairs to Government buildings ...	429		397	
Mangoes ...	107		58		Ditto roads ...	632		515	
Rent of grass land ...	243		273		Construction and repairs of wells ...	1,687		1,697	
		2,304		3,076			2,797		2,609
ARKARI.					LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Liquor ...	1,791		1,801		Establishment ...	1,141		1,147	
Opium ...	162		162		Prisoners ...	323		92	
		1,953		1,963			1,457		1,239
Stamps ...		502		607	Education ...		1,062		1,013
LAW AND JUSTICE.					Miscellaneous ...		15		15
Fines ...	132		167		Forest Establishment ...				619
Unclaimed property ...	21		13		Total ...		6,499		6,659
		153		180	Remitted to the Indore Treasury ...		4,500		4,000
					Balance ...		3,030		3,810
Total ...		10,268		11,439					
Balance ...		3,761		3,030					
GRAND TOTAL ...		14,029		14,469	GRAND TOTAL ...		14,029		14,469

16. In the above statement it will be noticed that there has been increase of revenue in almost all the items. The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 11,439 against Rs. 10,268 in 1879-80 showing an increase of Rs. 1,171. The rise under land revenue is owing to the extension of cultivation in the unsettled villages, and to more irrigated land having come under water cess in the settled villages on Government wells.

The increase of Rs. 892 under the head of forest may be explained thus :—

Up to the year 1879-80 it was the practice to credit the net revenue only after deducting the expenses of establishment and contingencies of this department. But agreeably to Government of India's order, *vide* letter No. 217 F. of 20th April 1880, this practice has been discontinued, and gross receipts are now credited, the charges of Forest establishment, &c., being shown in the account. So that Rs. 1,953 was the net revenue of 1879-80, whereas Rs. 2,743 is the gross revenue for the year under review. If we deduct the sum of Rs. 619 on account of expenses of Forest establishment from the total increase of Rs. 892, there still remains a net increase of Rs. 273 during the year under report.

17. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,659 against Rs. 6,499 for 1879-80. Deducting Rs. 619, the newly-established charges of the Forest Department, the total expenditure of the year under review was less than that of the previous one by Rs. 459.

JUDICIAL.

18. *Civil Justice*.—Sixty-eight cases were disposed of in the Deputy Bheel Agent's Court during the year, involving claims of Rs. 1,461-7-9 against 89 cases valued at Rs. 2,065-1-0 in 1879-80.

The amount realized in execution of decrees and paid to judgment-creditors amounted to Rs. 2,227 during this year against Rs. 358-3-6 in 1879-80. The large amount of realizations during the year under report is accountable by the plenty of the yield of crops already adverted to, which had enabled the judgment-debtors to pay off their debts without pressure.

19. *Criminal Justice*.—Eighty-two cases involving 130 persons were tried during the year, as compared with 95 cases with 169 persons in 1879-80. Of these, there were six cases of petty theft in which eight persons were convicted and punished. There was one case of attempt to commit house-breaking; three persons were implicated and being convicted; they were sentenced each to undergo imprisonment for a period of two years.

AGRICULTURE.

20. *Rainfall*.—33·6 inches of rain fell during the year under report against 45·90 inches in 1879-80. Though the amount of rainfall was less, it was sufficient for the raising of kharif and rabi crops excepting opium, which somewhat suffered for want of sufficient water in the wells.

21. On the whole, the grain crops were excellent and their yield abundant. The table below illustrates the results of agriculture during the year as contrasted with those of 1879-80 :—

	Land under cultivation.						Outturn of crops.					
	1879-80.			1880-81.			1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Manpur Pergun- nah	6,791	1,970	7,761	5,830	2,595	8,425	16,848	3,988	20,836	19,430	6,336	25,766

PUBLIC WORKS.

22. The total amount expended on Public Works during the past year was Rs. 2,609. Out of this Rs. 397 were spent in repairing Government buildings, and Rs. 515 laid out in repairing roads and schools as detailed under :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
Repairs to Manpur and Khurdee Road	...	...	...	...	...	43	10	0
Do. do. Kolani do.	...	...	...	...	...	67	8	9
Do. do. Sirpur do.	...	...	...	...	...	226	5	9
Do. do. Sejgurh do.	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	3
Do. do. Bargaon do.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Purchase of a roller	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0
						<hr/>		
						432	5	9
						<hr/>		
Repairs to Manpur School	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	0
Kolani School	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
						<hr/>		
						82	7	0
						<hr/>		
Total						514	12	9
						<hr/>		

The following is the detail of Rs. 1,697 expended in the construction and deepening of wells during the last year :—

Digging and building up new wells.

						Rs.	a.	p.
Well for Oonkar Jat of Sirpur	...	...	...	...	...	416	5	3
Do. Goolba Turvee of Kankeria	...	...	...	...	...	518	8	3
Do. Himta Bheel of do.	...	...	...	...	...	284	8	3
Do. Sookia and Munglia, Bheels of Mouza Rampuria Boozurg	...	...	...	...	...	151	10	6
						<hr/>		
Total						1,371	0	3

Deepening of wells.

						Rs.	a.	p.
Chotoo Malee of Kolani	...	...	...	...	...	61	0	0
Pema Mala of Rampuria Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	86	2	6
Fukeera Bheel of Sejgurh	...	...	...	...	...	28	15	6
Hira Malee of Kolani	...	...	...	...	...	62	15	0
Niadar Deva, Rajput of Kolani	...	...	...	...	...	87	0	0
						<hr/>		
						326	1	0
						<hr/>		
Grand Total						1,697	1	3
						<hr/>		

so that during the year under report four new wells were made for Government: besides these eight kutchha wells were dug by the cultivators at their own cost.

EDUCATION.

23. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of schools and the attendance of boys therein during the year under report as compared with 1879-80 :—

		No. of schools.		Average attendance.		Cost.						
		1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.			1880-81.			
						Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Manpur...	...	1	1	52·3	52·5	}	1,228	3	0	1,294	14	4
Sirpur ...	...	1	1	6·75	8·5						
Khurdi ...	...	1	1	18·	6 7						
Kolani ...	...	1	1	5·5	13·						
Total	...	4	4	81·83	80·7		1,228	3	0	1,294	14	4

The average attendance of boys in the different classes of the Sudder Manpur School was as follows :—

			1879-80.	1880-81.
English	...	...	15·	14·5
Hindi	...	...	41·	43·
Urdu	...	...	17·	15·5
Night	...	...	8·5	8·7
Total	...	...	81·5	81·7

24. *Dispensary.*—The total number of patients treated in the Manpur Dispensary was 2,478 in 1880-81 against 2,159 in 1879-80.

Vaccination.—Forty-nine children were successfully vaccinated during the year against 90 in 1879-80.

LOCAL FUNDS.

25. The following table shows the condition of the Pergunnah Local Funds for 1880-81 :—

		Balance at the beginning of 1880-81.	Receipts during the year 1880-81.	Total.	Expenditure during the year 1880-81.	Balance at the end of 1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Fund	...	134	220	354	178	176
Road Fund	...	147	189	336	117	219
Municipal Fund	...	107	818	925	652	273
Total	...	388	1,227	1,615	947	668

II.—BURWANI STATE.

26. The most notable events of the year in this State were the death of the late Rana Jeswant Singh and the succession of the present Chief, Rana Indur Jeet Singh.

27. Jeswant Singh succeeded his father Mohun Singh, who was taken under the direct protection of the British Government by Sir John Malcolm at the period of his settlement of Malwa in 1818.

28. Naturally intelligent and fairly educated Jeswant Singh was much addicted to drink, and the State went from bad to worse in his hands, till at last it was found necessary to take the administration directly into our hands in 1860. On prosperity returning to the State he was restored to power in 1873 under certain restrictions. His unsteady habits, however, never allowed him to take an intelligent and useful part in the administration, which continued to be conducted by the Dewan under the guidance of the Deputy Bheel Agent.

29. As a direct consequence of intemperate habits, Jeswant Singh was prone to liver complaints.

He had a bad attack of the disease in 1873-74, and despairing of life expressed a desire to adopt; but before the question was settled he recovered, and the boy he wished to adopt dying, the question of adoption was dropped.

He had another attack of the disease in July 1880, and this time it proved too strong for a weakened and broken constitution. He died on 15th August 1880, leaving no children and making no will.

30. His younger brother Indur Jeet Singh was recognized as his successor, and the ceremony of his installation took place at the Indore Residency on 20th November 1880. Rana Indur Jeet Singh is 45 years old, well built, and enjoying good health.

31. The administration is conducted on the lines, and under the arrangements existing before the succession of Indur Jeet Singh, who has agreed to abide by them. By these arrangements Khan Bahadur Muhammad Nujjuf Khan is acknowledged to be the responsible adviser of the Rana and the Dewan of the State.

32. The late Chief has left some personal property, which being nearly balanced by his private debts, it has been decided that the State will take over both the assets and the liabilities, making fair provision for the two widows of the late Chief.

33. Turning to annual statistics, the subjoined statement will show the financial condition of the State for the year under report:—

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Expenditure.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	51,610	52,154	Land Revenue ...	5,711	6,246
Sayer & miscellaneous	7,060	7,017	Public Works ...	15,103	13,940
Abkari ...	15,810	17,783	Law and Justice ...	9,310	9,176
Customs ...	33,574	33,851	Customs ...	2,949	4,420
Law and Justice ...	8,042	6,455	Police ...	16,993	17,515
Miscellaneous ...	7,118	6,487	Education ...	4,061	3,937
Interest on Govern-			Political charges ...	6,697	6,518
ment Promissory			Pension & charitable		
Notes ...	5,000	...	allowances ...	3,415	3,863
			State charges ...	23,471	35,059
			Miscellaneous ...	5,022	11,371
Total ...	1,28,214	1,23,747	Total ...	92,732	1,12,045

The apparent fall in the total revenue for 1880-81, compared with that of the previous year, is owing to the interest on Government securities belonging to the State remaining undrawn and unrepresented in the accounts of the year under notice.

The expenditure stood during the year under report at Rs. 1,12,045 against Rs. 92,732 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 19,313. This increase was principally caused by the death of the late Rana Jeswant Singh and the extra expenses attendant thereon.

JUDICIAL.

34. *Civil Justice*.—Three hundred and fifty-nine cases, involving Rs. 24,621-13-6, were disposed of against 503 cases valued at Rs. 29,232-4-3 in the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.—One hundred and twenty cases, including one of murder, were adjudicated in the Criminal Courts, being 40 less than the number disposed of during 1879-80. One hundred and ninety-five persons were convicted, of whom 41 were fined, 4 flogged, and 150 received miscellaneous punishments.

35. There were 57 cases of theft, in which Rs. 7,151 worth of property was stolen. The amount of property recovered being Rs. 961-8-9, *i.e.*, about 13 per cent.

This is not satisfactory, and the Minister of the Barwani State has been addressed on the subject.

36. *Rainfall and Agriculture*.—The average rainfall during the year under report was 18·55 against 27 inches in the previous year. Being however seasonable, the deficiency of the rains did not affect the yield of the crops which fully came up to the average.

37. *Education*.—The statement below shows the result of the year under review :—

State.	No. of Schools.			Average attendance.	Cost.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Barwani	3	1	4	258·72	Rs. 2,442
Rajpur	2	1	3	138·4	711
Jalgone	1	...	1	14·8	306
Districts	4	...	4	101·97	478
Total	10	2	12	512·81	3,937

Compared with the figures of last year the average attendance rose by 186·63.

A night school was opened at Barwani during the year under report, the average attendance being 82·93.

An English school was established at Rajpur during the year.

One student from the Barwani English School appeared at the April examination at the Residency College, Indore. The result was unsuccessful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

38. *Dispensaries.*—Ten thousand seven hundred and forty-nine patients were treated in the State dispensaries against 7,166 in 1879-80.

A branch dispensary was established in October 1880 at Pansemal, the most unhealthy part of the State.

Nine hundred and sixty-eight patients were treated at this dispensary during the year under report.

Vaccination.—Two hundred and twenty-five children were vaccinated against 204 in the year preceding.

39. *Population.*—The operations connected with the general census of 1881 were carried out successfully. The only point of excitement for the Bheels was the night enumeration, and the final counting in their case was therefore effected at dusk on the evening of the 17th February.

The following table shows the result of the census:—

Names of Pergunnahs.					Houses.			Population.		
					Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barwani	...	...	...	...	2,650	4,108	6,758	20,344	19,423	39,767
Rajpur	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,253	2,327	6,412	6,199	12,611
Jalgone	...	...	...	...	173	545	718	2,043	1,802	3,845
Total	...	...	...	...	3,897	5,906	9,803	23,799	27,424	56,223

40. *Public Health.*—Small-pox was very prevalent from the beginning of February to the end of March, and caused the loss of about 200 lives, otherwise the general health of the district was good.

III.—JAMNIA BHUMIAT.

41. Rissaldar Humeer Singh, the Bhumia of Jamnia, was seven years old when his father, Motee Singh, died in May 1863. After a short interval, in which the expedient of the old Kamdar managing under the regency of the widow of the late Bhumia was tried without success, the estate was taken under direct British management in 1866.

The administrative results of this arrangement have been reported in past annual reports, and need not be recapitulated here. After being held in trust for a period of 15 years, the estate was made over to Humeer Singh at a Durbar held at the Indore Residency on 7th February last.

The following statement shows the amount of this traffic during the twelve months ended 31st March 1881 :—

		Nim Kirana.							Grain.							
		Carts containing Kirana.							Carts containing clothes.	Empty carts.	Miscellaneous carts.					
			Carts.	Bullocks.	Pony.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Asses.				Carts.	Bullocks.	Pony.	Buffaloes.	Asses.	Miscellaneous.
From Mhow to Dhar	...	816	215	546	53	3	9	7	73	423	2	...	...	...	...	...
From Dhar to Mhow	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	1,282	58	119	379
Total	...	816	264	546	53	3	9	7	73	423	2	415	1,282	58	119	379

It appears to me that the above traffic is yet too small to justify further expenditure on this line outside the Manpur pergunnah, more particularly as an alternative line *via* Ghatta Billode from Dhar to Mhow is shorter, though encumbered, with larger local taxes on merchandise passing over it.

49. *Population.*—The statement below shows the result of the census operations which was effected on the night of the 17th February 1881 :—

		Houses.			Population.			Cattle.
		Tiled.	Thatch- ed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1880-81	...	182	421	603	1,656	1,554	3,210	3,643

50. *Vaccination.*—Seventeen children were vaccinated against 24 in the previous year.

IV.—THE BHUMIATS.

The Bhumiat of Bharudpura, Kothide and Chicktiabar (under British management).

51. These small estates came under our direct administration in 1875 on the application of the Bhumias, in consequence of their inability to manage their affairs. The aggregate debts of the three estates then registered, with an item of Rs. 335 since admitted, amounted to Rs. 7,783. Of this, Rs. 6,112 have been liquidated during the last five years, leaving Rs. 1,671 still due. Under existing arrangements, it is hoped these remaining liabilities will be discharged during the next two years.

52. The net increase of revenue under our administration during the above period amounts in the case of Bharudpura to Rs. 517, in that of Kothide to Rs. 163, and in that of Chiktiabar to Rs. 152.

Detailed statements of the results noted in the last two paragraphs are added at the end of this note.

53. It is not only in point of paying up the debts and improving revenue that our administration has proved favorable to the Bhumias concerned. What has been of more importance is the fact that, under cover of that administration, these estates have successfully passed through two, if not three, years of drought and scarcity. The population of these estates, as shown further on, numbers 2,633 in which the Bheels greatly preponderate. How these Bheels would have fared, and what excesses they would have not committed under the personal rules of their Chiefs, without means and with no credit, can easily be imagined.

54. Turning to the results of the year under notice, the revenue and expenditure of the estates for 1880-81, as compared with those of 1879-80, were as follows:—

BHARUDPURA.

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Expenditure.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Land revenue ...	1,188	1,565	Bhumia's allowances ...	840	950
Grass ...	259	172	Karkoon and Sepoys ...	530	584
Tanka from Dhar, &c. ...	501	501	Tanka to Dhar ...	525	601
Khoots ...	133	840	Public Works ...	9	353
Miscellaneous ...	374	393	Miscellaneous ...	210	353
	2,455	3,471		2,114	2,846
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	10	...	Old debts paid ...	511	241
Loans for relief measures (in the three estates.)	3,193	702	Payments of loans ...	2,863	684
	3,203	702		3,374	925
Total ...	5,658	4,173	Total ...	5,489	3,771
Balance ...	177	347	Balance ...	347	749
Total ...	5,835	4,520	Total ...	5,835	4,520

KOTHIDE.

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Expenditure.	1879-80.	1880-81.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Ordinary.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	227	250	Bhumia's allowances...	300	300
Khoots ...	209	501	Karkoon and Sepoys...	114	114
Miscellaneous ...	239	508	Tanka to Dhar ...	87	76
			Miscellaneous ...	125	67
	675	1,259		626	557
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	10	46	Old debts paid ...	.....	593
			Marriage expenses ...	60	150
	10	46		60	150
Total ...	685	1,305	Total ...	686	1,300
Balance ...	4	4	Balance ...	3	9
Total ...	689	1,309	Total ...	689	1,309

CHICKTIABAR.

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Expenditure.	1879-80.	1880-81.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Ordinary.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	512	524	Bhumia's allowances...	300	300
Miscellaneous ...	145	163	Karkoon and Sepoys...	114	114
			Miscellaneous ...	66	72
			Amount overdrawn for last year ...	...	47
	657	687		480	533
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	8	...	Old debts paid ...	232	143
	8	8		232	143
Total ...	665	687	Total ...	712	676
Balance ...	...	...	Balance ...	...	11
Amount overdrawn ...	47	...		...	...
Total ...	712	687	Total ...	712	687

55. *Population.*—

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Bharudpura	...	...	...	888	836	1,724
Kothide	...	...	...	265	229	494
Chiktiabar	...	...	...	226	189	415
Total				1,379	1,254	2,633

EDUCATION.

56. A small school has been opened at Bharudpura, in which the son of the Bhumia of that estate is being brought up preparatory to his being sent to the Rajkumar College at Indore. Two other boys are receiving instruction in this school.

Statement of debts discharged referred to in paragraph 51.

				Original debts.	Paid during the course of 5 years.	Balance due at the end of 1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bharudpura	...	...	...	4,309	3,506	803
Kothide	...	...	...	2,029	1,629	400
Chiktiabar	...	...	...	1,445	977	468
Total				7,783	6,112	1,671

Statements of the increase of revenue in the estates referred to in paragraph 52.

. BHARUDPURA.

		Revenue of 1875-76.	Revenue of 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land revenue	...	946	1,565	619	Net increase Rs. 517.
Grass	...	460	172	.....	288
Tanka	...	501	501	.....	.....
Khoots	...	729	840	111	.....
Miscellaneous	...	318	393	75	.....
Total	...	2,954	3,471	805	288	

KOTHIDE.

		Revenue of 1875-76.	Revenue of 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land revenue	...	178	250	72	.....
Khoots	...	612	501	.....	111	
Miscellaneous	...	306	508	202	.....
Total	...	1,096	1,259	274	111	Net increase Rs. 163.

CHIKTIABAR.

		Revenue of 1875-76.	Revenue of 1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land revenue	...	323	524	201	.....
Miscellaneous	...	212	163	.....	49	
Total	...	535	687	201	49	Net increase Rs. 152.

BHUMIAS OF RAJGARH AND GARHI.

57. The conduct of these Bhumias has been good as usual. There is nothing of importance connected with their estates calling for notice here.

V.—BAGAUD PERGUNNAH (DEWAS)—(*Under British management.*)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

58. The subjoined statement shows the results under this heading for the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Receipts.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Expenditure.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	2,728	2,938	Land revenue	634	651
Abkari	861	1,039	Public Works	20	11
Forests	2,248	3,223	Law and Justice	694	662
Law and Justice	396	397	Education	96	63
Miscellaneous	1	487	Miscellaneous	493	319
Total	6,234	8,084	Total	1,937	1,706

59. The total revenue had increased by Rs. 1,850. Of this, the increase under Forests amounts to Rs. 975, due mostly to larger exportation of charcoal and building timber as well as fuel for the railway. That under Abkari to Rs. 178, owing to higher bidding at the annual sales, and the increase under the head miscellaneous consisted of the following items:—

	Rs. a. p.		
Suspended revenue from disputed land awarded to Bagaud in 1879-80	263 7 4
Savings from the pay of the establishments	150 8 5
Miscellaneous	72 8 6
Total	486 8 3

The other items of increase call for no notice.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,706, less by Rs. 231 than that of the previous year.

The surplus of revenue to be divided amongst the two Chiefs of Dewas is Rs. 6,378-10-9 against Rs. 4,297 in the previous year.

JUDICIAL.

60. *Civil Justice.*—Twenty-five civil suits valued at Rs. 321-4-0 were filed and disposed of during the year under report against 71 in 1879-80, involving claims of Rs. 2,822-10-3.

This may be explained by easier prices of grain which, reducing the cost of living to the debtors, had enabled them to pay up their debts without being sued in Court.

Criminal Justice.—Forty-five cases were disposed of against 49 in 1879-80. The number of persons charged was 77. Of these, 37 were convicted and the remaining 40 discharged.

Property worth about Rs. 250 was stolen in 10 cases of theft during the year under notice, of which none was recovered.

61. *Population, &c.*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1879-80	1,142	1,031	1,483	3,656
1880-81	1,266	1,098	1,671	4,035
Difference	+ 124	+ 67	+ 188	+ 379

School.—The average attendance of the scholars in the Padlia School was seven against eight in the previous year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was 19.60 against 13.90 in 1879-80.

Boundary disputes.—Nil.

Public Health.—The health of the district was good.

VI.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

62. *Traffic*.—Four hundred and twelve chests of opium passed over this road from the Dhar scales, the amount of opium dues realized being Rs. 1,493-8-0. This was credited to the Manpur Road Fund.

The total value of traffic that passed over this line in 1880-81 amounted to about Rs. 7,33,412-8-0 against Rs. 16,74,139 in 1879-80. The decrease may be accounted for by less exportations of grain in consequence of uniform prices obtaining all over the country.

Road Fund.—The condition of the Road Fund is as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1880	...	...	3,070	1	3
Receipts during 1880-81	...	...	11,852	1	0
Total	...	...	14,922	2	3
Expenditure during 1880-81, including a deposit of Rs. 4,000 at the Indore Treasury	...	...	10,572	12	5
Balance	...	...	4,349	5	10

Judicial.—Sixteen civil suits were decided during the year against 17 in 1879-80.

Twenty-three criminal cases with 33 offenders were disposed of during the year against 27 with 41 persons in 1879-80.

In three cases of theft and highway robbery, property worth about Rs. 111-3-6 was stolen, of which Rs. 34 worth was recovered.

Dispensary.—Eight hundred and eighty-five cases were treated in the Khull Ghât Dispensary against 935 in the previous year.

Vaccination.—Thirty-eight children were vaccinated during the year under report.

VII.—HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

63. The districts of the Indore State under the political charge of this office are:—

1. Khargon or Bijagarh.
2. Barwai.
3. Mahesar.
4. Brahmingaon.
5. Hasilpur.
6. Sindwah.

For administrative purposes they form part of the charge of a Soobah who lives at Mundlesar, with a Naib living at Khargon, and Ameens at the other head-quarter towns of the pergunnahs.

The Soobah Balwant Rao is a young man of excessive zeal for his master's interests, causing some friction as to a satisfactory and prompt disposal of questions in which other States are concerned.

There was an emeute of prisoners in the Mundlesar Jail in February 1881, in which five convicts were shot down, one or two, it is believed, without necessity. This point attracted the Durbar's notice, and the indiscreet shooters are awaiting punishment.

APPENDIX J.

No. 307, dated Goona, 28th May 1881.

From—LIEUT.-COL. H. M. BULLER, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report for the past year, and in doing so to give a brief account of the different guaranteed Chiefs and Mediatized Thakoors whose territories are under the supervision of this Agency, *viz*:—

Gwalior territory, six pergunnahs.

Tonk territory, Chuppra Pergunnah.

Ragooghur.

Gurrah.

Parone.

Bhadowrah.

Umri.

Sirsi.

Dhanaodah.

Khiaodah.

2. Of the eight chiefships above mentioned, all, with the exception of Umri and Khiaodah, are feudatories of Sindia's, having at various dates received grants of their lands, through the mediation of the British Government.

3. The States of these Chiefs, with the exception of those of Raja Man Singh of Parone, which lie to the north-west of Goona, extend with slight intervals for nearly 50 miles along the Agra and Indore road, and are, as a rule, only partly cultivated, a great extent of jungle land prevailing.

4. Owing to the wildness of the country, and the predatory tendencies of the inhabitants, cases of theft, cattle-lifting and highway robbery are still, I regret to say, of not unfrequent occurrence.

JUDICIAL.

5. During the past year 49 criminal cases came under the jurisdiction of this Agency. Of these in 23 cases the offenders were convicted and punished, 12 claims were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence, one was transferred to the Court of the First Assistant Agent at Indore, and 13 remained unsettled at the close of the year.

6. In one case of dacoity in the Dhanaodah State two criminals were apprehended, sentenced to four and five years' imprisonment, and the property found in their possession returned to the owners.

7. Four cases of robbery from carts accompanied by violence took place on the Agra and Bombay Road. Every endeavour on the part of the political authorities was made to apprehend the thieves, but owing to the interlacing of the different States, and the unwillingness of some of the petty Chiefs to have the offenders traced to any of their villages, the perpetrators of the robberies were not arrested. The

different States, however, were called upon to pay compensation in full to the owners of the stolen property, and the following sums were recovered and duly paid over, *viz.*, from the State of Ragooghur Rs. 536; from Umri, Rs. 204; from Bujrunghur district of Gwalior territory, Rs. 40.

8. Compensation for one case of robbery is still due from the Gwalior Durbar, and the Resident has been requested to call on the Durbar to recover the sum from the neighbouring villages, and to make an early adjustment of the claim.

9. The want of a small body of well organised international police is much felt in this district. If each State were called on to furnish one or two men, and these were supervised by some steady pensioned non-commissioned officers of the Central India Horse, I feel convinced more frequent arrests would be made, and general suppression of crime ensue.

10. Under the present system, on the report of a robbery taking place, the officials of the State in which the criminals are supposed to be, are called on to arrest and give up the offenders. In many cases, however, these men, instead of being at once arrested, receive a hint from the authorities of the State in which they are hiding to absent themselves for a time from their homes; all trace of them for a period is lost, and a reply to that effect sent to the political officer.

11. A small party of police, who would be empowered to follow up these criminals from State to State, would in most cases be able to effect an arrest, and without such aid I do not see how crime can readily be put down in these wild districts. The formation of such a body of police in other districts has, I believe, been found to work well.

12. Fifty-three civil cases were instituted during the year: of these 48 were disposed of, and five remained unsettled.

13. One boundary dispute between the Gwalior State and Raja Man Singh of Parone was settled by Captain Vincent last winter, and pillars have been erected: seven cases still remain to be reported on. Most of these are between the States of Gwalior and Chuppra, Tonk. I have endeavoured to effect some settlement by punchayet, but as the extent of land under dispute is large, the authorities are unwilling to come to terms, except on the decision of a British officer. A careful survey of the land will have to be made and the cases taken up, when the services of a Boundary Settlement Officer can be obtained next winter.

14. In the case of Khootiawad, Gwalior, *versus* Bhadowrah, the boundary line was marked out by Colonel Hall in 1879. A map, however, showing this clearly does not appear to have been made, and further disputes will shortly arise if pillars along the demarcated line are not speedily erected.

15. The general health of the district has been very good; not a single case of cholera has occurred either in the district or amongst travellers on the Agra and Indore road—a state of things which contrasts favorably with the years 1877-78, when so many poor pilgrims *en route* to Ujjain and Onkarnath suffered so heavily from this disease.

16. Owing to the want of rain last year, the kharriif was indifferent, but, on the other hand, a most splendid winter crop was gathered and the prices of gram, wheat and barley are lower now than they have been for many years. The outturn of opium was, on the whole, fairly good. Its crop promised very well at first, but owing to some heavy showers of rain just as the pods were ripening, the amounts realized fell short of the cultivator's expectations.

NATIVE STATES—Gwalior.

17. *Bujrunghur*.—This Subhat comprises the four pergunnahs of Bujrunghur, Koomraj, Pachar, and Ranod. It numbers 1,050 villages containing a population of one and a half lakhs, and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 4,22,753. About two-thirds of the district is under cultivation, wheat, barley, jowar, and opium being the chief products; sugarcane is also grown, but to a more limited extent.

18. Waman Rao Tatia, who has been here as Subha for the last five years, still continues in charge of the district. He is quick, intelligent, and energetic in this work, speaks and writes English fluently, and is a pleasant official with whom to have to transact business. At times however unnecessary delay has, in my opinion, taken place in complying with orders issued from this office. I lately therefore brought the subject to his notice, and he has taken measures towards preventing a recurrence of the same.

19. The annual fair at Bujrunghur was held as usual in October, large numbers of people from the districts were assembled and a successful sale of goods effected. More than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of merchandise were disposed of, but the show of horses and cattle were so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

20. There are criminal and civil courts at Bujrunghur for the settlement of all cases in the four pergunnahs above named. As far as I can ascertain justice seems to be fairly well administered, excepting that criminals are often kept under arrest for long periods, before their cases are finally disposed of, and sentences on them passed.

21. *Arone and Miana*.—This jaghir consisting of two pergunnahs belongs to Bhappoo Sahib Jadon, a cousin and now son-in-law of Sindia. The land of the Arone pergunnah is some of the best in the neighbourhood, and from it is produced a fair amount of opium. The two districts together contain 162 villages, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 88,000; the population amounts to 38,758 in all.

22. The districts are managed by two Kamasdars, Pundit Gunpat Rao and Eknath Kandi Rao, supervised by Seth Gumbheer Mull at Gwalior; all serious criminal cases have however to be referred to the Subha of Bujrunghur, who is nominally responsible for the peace and welfare of the district.

23. As the pergunnah of Arone adjoins the territories of Sironj, a district notorious for thieves and bad characters, cases of theft and cattle-lifting are constantly occurring along the border. The institution of a police choki in that quarter would, to a great extent, check this.

24. *Tonk*.—The pergunnah of *Chuppra* in the Tonk district lies about 40 miles to the west of Goona. It is well cultivated, and the annual income derivable from it is estimated at about two lakhs of rupees. This, however, includes a good deal of land which has been granted by the Tonk Durbar in jaghir to different people. The district is ably managed by the Amil, Sahibzada Mahomed Aman Khan, and prompt attention is paid to all suggestions or orders issued from Goona.

25. Two dacoities took place within the Chuppra limits during the past year, in both cases the robbers were apprehended and punished, and the stolen property returned to the complainants.

26. This State has several boundary disputes with Gwalior villagers, extending with intervals along a border of 18 or 20 miles. As it is impossible to get these settled before the commencement of the monsoon, I have appointed Mazkooris to reside at two of the villages, and prevent any cultivation of the disputed land being made until a final settlement can be effected in the winter by some British officer.

GUARANTEED CHIEFS.

27. *Ragooghur*.—Raja Jeymundal Singh, the Chief of Ragooghur, is intelligent and gentleman-like, well versed in the history of Central India. He is recognised in this district as the head of the Kechee clan of the Chohan Rajputs, who originally held possession of nearly all the country round Goona to a distance of eighty or a hundred miles.

28. In 1780 A.D. Madhojee Sindia imprisoned the Raja Bulwant Singh and his son Jey Singh, and hostilities commenced which lasted until A.D. 1819, when through the mediation of the British Government, the town and fort of Ragooghur with lands adjoining were granted to the Chief by Sindia. In A.D. 1843 a fresh treaty was made, by which the jaghir was divided into three shares, the largest of which was granted to Ajit Singh, father of the present Chief.

29. Raja Jeymundal Singh has two sons living. The eldest Bikramajit is about 30 years of age, and resides with his father at Ragooghur. He has received but little education, and is not permitted to interest himself much in the affairs of the State. He has lately been on a visit to some relations near Gwalior, when he took the opportunity of visiting Calcutta and the North-West. The second son, Raja Ruganath Singh, a man of weak intellect and sensual habits, is the Chief of Muksudunghur State under the Bhopal Agency.

30. The district of Ragooghur as it now stands shows 84 inhabited villages, with a population of 16,920, and an annual revenue of about Rs. 24,000. The Raja is still in debt, and apparently makes little effort to clear it off, as he could easily do in a couple of years, if he would limit his expenditure to the amount agreed on some six years ago.

31. This State, which lies about 18 miles south of Goona, contains a great deal of forest land, and the cultivators as a class are indifferent. Since 1843 no less than 36 villages appear to have been deserted, as on the division of the jaghir of that date, 120 villages fell to the share of Ajit Singh. With better management the estate might be made to yield

a much larger revenue, but the Raja, though formerly active in looking after his affairs, is now negligent of the way they are managed, leaving all business matters in the hands of his Kamdar.

32. *Gurrah*.—Raja Bijey Singh, Chohan Rajput, the late Chief, died in November last, and has been succeeded by his son, *Balbhadar Singh*, a bright sharp boy of 13 years of age.

33. Acting under instructions from Government, I last March held a Durbar at *Gurrah*, and installed the young Raja as legal successor to his father's chiefship. During his minority the management of the State has been entrusted to Dewan Dowlut Ram, an intelligent and trustworthy official, who for many years acted as Kamdar to the late Chief, and he has been directed to submit all accounts for audit half-yearly.

34. This State, formerly a portion of the Ragooghur jaghir, which in A.D. 1843 was divided amongst the three principal members of the Kechee family, comprised 52 villages, and the land since then appears to have been well looked after, as 51 villages are now inhabited, and all arable ground throughout the State is well cultivated.

35. The population of the *Gurrah* State is estimated at 9,544 souls, and the revenue amounts to Rs. 17,000. The yearly expenditure has been carefully supervised, and estimates drawn up by which an annual surplus of Rs. 5,000 should be forthcoming.

36. *Parone*.—*Raja Man Singh* is a clever, plausible, well-informed man, of fine physique, and about 50 years of age. He is a descendant of the family of Kachwa Ajodia Rajputs, whose head-quarters long before the Mahratta invasion were at Nurwur, and until his betrayal of Tantia Topee in 1857, he held a high position amongst the Rajputs of Central India.

37. He now only owns 34 villages containing a population of 7,328, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,000. He has a promising son of 12 years old, an intelligent boy, and bold rider, who for a short time attended the Rajkumar School at Goona, but is now with his father at *Parone*.

38. In 1818, through the intervention of the British Resident at Gwalior, the pergunnah of *Parone* and adjoining villages were granted to Madhoo Singh, Man Singh's ancestor, on condition of his ceasing to plunder. In 1857 Raja Man Singh joined the mutineers, but surrendered in 1859 on condition of a free pardon, and suitable maintenance. He subsequently gave up the rebel Tantia Topee to Colonel Meade, and for this service received in jaghir a village in British territory, which he afterwards commuted for an annual allowance of Rs. 1,000.

39. *Parone* contains but a small portion of arable land, and more resembles a wilderness than the residence of a Chief; the walls of his fort were destroyed by the British troops during the mutiny and have never been rebuilt.

40. *Bhadowrah*.—*Raja Maddan Singh*, Sisodia Rajput, the present Chief, is a young man of about 26 years of age. He is fairly educated, well behaved, and keeps on good terms with his neighbours. His State on the Agra road, 12 miles north of Goona, is a small one, consisting

of 10 villages, containing a population of 3,365, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 7,000. He is careful in expenditure, and keeps clear of debt, thereby contrasting favorably with the generality of these petty Chiefs.

41. In A.D. 1820 Raja Man Singh of Bhadowrah, father of the present Chief, was granted in perpetuity five villages in the pergunnah of Mianab, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,300. The other five villages of the Rajas have been in possession of his family from a period dating before the Mahratta conquest of Central India. They were formerly held by the Umri family, but on dissensions taking place a division was made, Bhadowrah obtaining these villages, and Umri retaining the remainder.

42. *Umri*—Raja Mokhum Singh died in August last, and his grandson *Phirtee Singh*, a child of 10 years of age, is his lawful successor. Since his grandfather's death, pending orders from Government, the estate has been managed by a punchayet of three members of the State, *viz.*, Dowlut Singh, Kamdar, Sett Kalu Ram, and Gooroo Ram Lall, under the supervision of the Political Officer at Goona.

43. The income of the State is about Rs. 8,000, of which Rs. 4,000 only is in khalsa, the remainder being apportioned to different members of the family in jaghir for their maintenance. There are 24 inhabited villages containing a population of 2,740.

44. This family is the eldest branch of the Sisodia Rajputs. They hold their lands in virtue of a sunnud granted in A.D. 1634, under the signature of Kandowla Nawab Nabardil Khan, who, it is said, was at that time the representative of the Mahomedan Government in this part of Central India.

45. Although surrounded on all sides by Sindia's territory, the Gwalior Durbar has never laid claim to having power to interfere in any way with this small State, or to having a voice in the matter of succession. It cannot therefore be considered a feudatory of Sindia's. The family holds no sunnud mediated by the British Government, but there are no traditions of the State, having ever been in other hands.

46. In A.D. 1803, after Dowlut Rao Sindia had made peace with the British Government, he sent General Jean Baptiste with his corps of infantry and artillery to bring the Rajput tribes of this district into subjection, and amongst other forts, that of Bujrunghur, then called Jey Nuggur after its Kechee Chief, Jey Singh, was invested and taken. When moving down from Gwalior to the attack of the fort, the Sisodian Rajputs of Umri are said to have assisted General Baptiste, and, in return for their services, he permitted their estate to remain undisturbed in their possession.

47. On this account the intervention of the British Government was not needed, in behalf of the Umri State, when in 1818 a settlement between Sindia and the different Kechee and Rajput States in this part of Central India was effected.

48. The present heir to the State, *Phirtee Singh*, generally resides at Goona, and regularly attends the Rajkumar School. He is exceedingly industrious in his studies, both in English and vernacular, and is well advanced for his age.

49. The Kamdar, Dowlut Singh, is not popular in the State, and on this account cases of all kinds are constantly referred to Goona for settlement. The wife of the late Chief Mokhum Singh frequently attempts to interfere in the management of the State, and wishes to be consulted regarding the expenditure of State funds. I have had it explained to her that this cannot be permitted, and that she must be contented with the revenue from the villages granted for her use by the late Raja.

50. The accounts for the past half-year have been carefully supervised by me, and estimates for future expenditure sanctioned, by which an annual surplus of Rs. 500 should accrue.

51. *Sirsi*.—The present Chief of this State, Dewan Bijey Bahadur, is a minor of 14 years old. He is a sharp, intelligent boy, attentive to his studies, and fond of riding. A house has lately been built for him in cantonments, and he now lives there with his younger brother, who also attends the Goona school.

52. During the minority the State is managed by the uncle of the young Chief, Thakoor Chunderban. He is somewhat indolent, and inclined to let all business matters slide, requiring to be kept up to the mark.

53. The Sirsi State lies in the midst of the jungles 30 miles to the north-west of Goona, and is apt from its peculiar position to become a refuge for cattle-lifters and bad characters. The number of villages cultivated is 27 only, the population is 4,026, and the income is about Rs. 4,000.

54. The accounts are yearly submitted to the Political Officer at Goona for audit. The State is not in debt, and there is a surplus of Rs. 2,500 now in the treasury.

55. The Dewan of Sirsi in A.D. 1820 originally obtained possession of the State from Sindia on condition that he would reduce the Grassias to subjection and pay a quarter of the revenue to Gwalior. In 1837, however, a fresh sunnud was granted to Hindoo Singh through the intervention of the British Government. By this it was arranged that the payment of one-fourth of the revenue should be remitted, and the Dewan was required to provide a certain number of sowars and foot soldiers for the use of the Durbar when needed. The latter part of the agreement he is, however, no longer called on to fulfil. Hindoo Singh was succeeded by Bikramajit, who died in 1872, when the succession of his son, Bijey Bahadur, was recognised.

56. *Dhanaodah*.—*Thakur Bhim Singh*, of the junior branch of the Kechee family of Ragooghur, is about 23 years of age, a well-disposed quiet lad, but badly educated. When he succeeded to his father's property it was much involved, but by taking the advice of the Political Officer and keeping a check on his expenditure, he has, I am to report, cleared the State of all debt.

57. He possesses 31 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 and having a population of 4,196. The jaghir, which is situated about 15 miles to the west of Goona, possesses some of the best land in the neighbourhood, and with care might be much improved. It was granted

under the guarantee of the British Government to Chuttersaul in A.D. 1843, when the division of the Ragooghur State was made.

58. *Khiaodah*.—*Thakoor Devi Singh*, aged about 46 years, is a quiet, well-behaved man, who is much liked by his neighbours. His jaghir originally formed a portion of the Umri State, and three of his villages, seven in number, are included by name in the sunnud granted by the Mahomedan Government to the Umri family, A.D. 1634. He has, however, never paid nuzzerana fees to them, and has been accustomed to consider himself independent of that State.

59. The population of his villages amounts to 1,184, and his income is about Rs. 3,000. Like most of the Thakoors in this neighbourhood he suffers from debt, but is now exerting himself to clear off the same.

60. *Goonā Cantonment*.—In the British cantonment there are three villages besides the Suddur Bazar, and the total population numbers 3,693. The bazaar has increased in dimensions, and number of houses, and much trade between it and the surrounding district is carried on. All land inside cantonment worth cultivating has now been brought under the plough, and the annual land revenue amounts to about Rs. 2,000.

Three new wells have been dug, and the adjoining land leased out to a good class of cultivators.

61. The Chiefs of Gurrah, Umri, Sirsi and Khiaodah have all built houses in cantonments on plots of ground assigned to them during the year. As the first three named Chiefs are all minors attending the school, and has no suitable buildings to reside in, these houses were much required.

62. *Dispensary*.—The work in the dispensary during the past year has been supervised most carefully by Dr. P. M. Grant. My thanks, as well as those of the inhabitants of the district, are especially due to him for the great pains he has taken in encouraging attendance, and for the care and attention bestowed by him at all times in the performance of his duties. In addition to the work at the dispensary, he has constantly willingly granted his assistance in looking after the prisoners in the jail, and given his advice professionally to any of the chiefs or inhabitants of the district who may have wished to consult him.

63. With the exception of Rs. 30, dispensary allowance, his services have been wholly gratuitous, and as the work is often severe, I trust Government will sanction the usual allowances being granted as is customary in other Agencies. On this subject I propose to make a special application to you for submission to Government.

64. The number of admissions to the dispensary during the past year has been 224; deaths 20; vaccinations 1,183; expenditure Rs. 1,815.

65. The dispensary buildings are in a most unsatisfactory condition, and a couple of new rooms are urgently required. Funds for these, however, are not forthcoming, the dispensary itself being some

Rs. 800 in debt. I have applied to the Gwalior Durbar for assistance, but as yet have received no satisfactory reply. It is difficult to overrate the good effect produced on the district by a well organised and carefully supervised dispensary. I trust His Highness will therefore accede to my request, and in addition to the sum now annually given by him will sanction a grant towards effecting the improvements so much needed.

66. *Postal*.—The postal arrangements during the past year have been the most inefficient. The time allowed for transit of mails from Indore is daily much exceeded, and letters take from 48 to 60 hours in traversing a distance of 170 miles.

67. The matter has frequently been brought to the notice of the postal authorities, and on one occasion the Inspectors were fined, but in my opinion the delay arises from there being an insufficiency of runners along the line. Under present arrangement there are only two men, for each six mile stage, to convey both up and down mails as well as the banghy dâks. Each runner has therefore to daily traverse a distance of 12 miles, and twice or three times a week 24 miles. The weight of the banghy dâks is often very heavy, amounting to 30 or 40 seers, which totally precludes any possibility of the bearers travelling at a faster rate than three miles per hour.

68. No case of robbery, or obstruction to the mails or dâk banghy by thieves, has occurred during the past twelvemonths. The Sub-Postmaster Oonkar Lall has conducted his duties to my satisfaction.

69. *Telegraphs*.—The telegraphic arrangements here under the charge of Sheikh Oosman are good. The office has lately been transferred to the dâk bungalow, an advantageous change, as the house in which it was formerly was far too small.

70. *Education*.—A new school-house costing Rs. 616 has been built, and the old telegraph office purchased for Rs. 100 for the use of the school-master. The fund is in debt to the amount of Rs. 575. All the Chiefs regularly pay their fixed quota towards the maintenance of the school, with the exception of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia and the jaghirdar of Arone.

71. On the formation of the school in 1879 it was arranged, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, that the Gwalior Durbar should annually pay Rs. 1,200, and Bhappoo Sahib Jadon Rs. 200. As yet nothing whatever has been received from either of them, and the sum of Rs. 3,600 from the Gwalior Durbar and Rs. 600 from Arone is now due, though they have been constantly requested to forward the amount. The Gwalior Durbar annually receives a large sum from the different Chiefs under this Agency on the score of Madrassa and Sarakana, and therefore has no valid excuse for withholding the subscriptions due.

72. The number of Chiefs and sons of Thakoors attending the school is nine: of these the young Raja of Umri, the Dewan of Sirsi, and the two sons of Devi Singh, the Khiaodah Thakoor, are the most regular in their attendance. There are five classes of boys, not including the class to which the Chiefs belong.

73. The average daily attendance is 65, and instruction seems to be well carried on. There are four masters, two English, one Hindi, and one Urdu and Persian, who are well up to their work and competent to teach. The headmaster "Umanath Bagehi," a resident of Benares, and the second Master "Baijnath Sabai," are both good English scholars, and deserve credit for the great trouble they have taken with the young Chiefs and other scholars.

74. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners in the jail has been 7·6; total number amounted to 18; of these 10 were released on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, one was transferred to Indore, and seven were remaining in jail at the end of the year. Owing to there being such a small number, the average cost of each prisoner has been higher than in previous years.

75. *Studs*.—Three stallions have been kept up at Government expense, *viz.*, two Arabs and a stud-bred. One of the former "Revenge" is much approved of by the zemindars, and his services are eagerly sought after. The other Arab "Daisy" is old and useless and should be got rid of as soon as another good horse has been procured.

76. The mares, however, in this district are of a very inferior stamp, being small and badly formed, and the result, as may be supposed, is that only one presentable colt is produced on an average from seven or eight mares. I have however promised that some rewards shall be granted for the best mares and young stock shown at the next Bujrunghur fair, and this I trust may induce the zemindars to take more care of their colts and fillies.

77. *Public Works*.—The Agra and Bombay Road, which passes through the station, and the different Government buildings have been kept in good order by Mr. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Sipri subdivision. No new works have been undertaken.

78. *Military*.—During the greater portion of the past year, the station has been almost denuded of troops, the head-quarters and right wing of 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, having been absent on active service in Afghanistan. A depôt only was left here to carry on the customary duties in cantonment, and to secure the general peace of the country by supplying detachments at Sehore, and the different military posts along a hundred miles of the Indore and Gwalior Road.

79. A new guard-house for the detachment of the Central India Horse was built this year at Rotian in the Dhanaodah State on the Indore Road, and the old one made over to the bunniahs of the serai at that place.

80. During my absence in Afghanistan Captain H. A. Vincent, 1st Central India Horse, officiated as Political Assistant at Goona, and I resumed my appointment on my return on 3rd March 1881.

